DAILY COURIER

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING ... SEPTEMBER 3

MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading ill be charged ave cents per line—payable in-niably in advance.]

The Citizen Guards meet at their armory on TESDAY
Sept. 8d, at 8 o'clock, for drill.
Fill be no drill on M none evening,
KOBERT at 1608,
O pt. Commanding.

Barbeche in Owen County.

The citizens of Owen county, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds, near New LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEM-BER. Prominent speakers have been invited to attend and address the people.

FARMER'S CLUB.-There will be a meeting of the Farmer's Club at Rudy's Chapel, on Friday evening next. The voters of the Middletown, Harrod's Creek and Gilman Precincts, are requested to attend. . d3

The Journal pretends to deny the truth of a paragraph in the Courier in reference to the outrageous treatment of a little boy pedling Couriers, by a fellow of the name of Baldwin, a collector on the New Albany ferry-boat. The Journal says: "An eye witness informs us that the whole

The plain English of that is, the Journal its witnesses assert the truth to bea It lies between them, and they can

Several witnesses saw and heard the abuse the little boy recieved. His papers were taken away, and the collector called him a d-d little son of a b-b, and threatened to drown Lim if he brought any more ecession papers to the boat.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette, in its last issue, has several serious misatements in regard to stopping boats on the Kentucky river, and tearing up rails on the Nashville road. Its information was evidently obtained from the Liucoln papers in this city, all of which was false. Will it let its readers see the truth, and make the correction !

Two HUNDRED MILLIONS .- The Baltitimore Exchange learns from undoubted authority that the expenses of the Lincoln Government during the past four months

can understand it. The Doctor beyond doubt is one of the most practical physicians of the day, and has the happiest method of communicating his views to the

Mesers, S. G. Henry & Co. would call attention of city and country shoe dealers to their special sale of first class boots, shoes, and brogans, at 10 o'clock this morning, Tuesday; immediately after an invoice bleached cotton, brown and white canton flannell, black sewing silk, and with a retail stock of dry goods, clothing, &c., will be sold.

A change of venue having been obtained in the case of Hercules Walker, Jas. Walker, and Rogers, for the murder of the Hills, in Jefferson county, we learn that they will be taken to Shelbyville to-day. The trial takes place on the 4th Monday of the pres-

The Lexington Observer says the Government camp in Garrard county is simply for instruction. The Louisville Journal says it is only for defense. The Republican papers North say it is a preparatory step for the invasion of Tennessee. It is not unlikely that the movement comprehends all these purposes and more.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled at Frankfort yesterday, but did not succeed in being fully organized up to a late hour in the evening. In the Senate a equabble took place in reference to the seats of Senators. It was thought there were five or six too many.

Mr. JAMES STIVERS, of the county, will accept our thanks for a basket of the fluest and largest peaches brought to Louisville this season. Uncle Jimmy is famous for fine fruit; but his orchards never produced any thing finer than these peaches.

We call the special attention of grocery buyers to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale of fresh and damaged groceries, this morning, at his auction rooms. A lot of prime white fish, and other choice groceries just received, will be added to the sale.

The Journal is very complimentary just now to Quartermaster Dent. Can't it repeat to the people what it said of Dent, Graham & Co. on the Stout Railroad question? Is not the praise of the Journal more than half scancal?

8. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, will offer on Monday, Sept. 2d., and will continue to receive every day through the week, new and fashionable Fall Dry Goods. Our stock will soon be complete, with every thing desirable in Walking and Traveling Dress Goods, Domesties, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., which we will offer at the lowest possible prices. 8. BARKER & CO.

One of the Cincinnati Lincoln organs as a blatant paragraph notifying Kentucky Union men that said "Onio by first frost will have 40,000 men in the field."-

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES .- We are now manufacturing the shove cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep hith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER. Corner of Fifth and Market. THE WOODLAWN RACES .- We invite the attention of the public to the programme of the fall campaign in our advertising

The Two Wars.

The following overwhelmingly crushing review of the conduct of the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN is taken from a amphlet recently published by Judge S. NICHOLAS, of this city.

Judge NICHOLAS is the most violent and able of the leaders of the party in this State opposed to the secession of Kentucky, and was the first man in the State who proposed to compel by constitutional means the Southern States to return to obedience to the Federal Government; but amazed at the usurpations of the President, and larmed at the rapid encroachments of the Executive, he sees all the constitutional safeguards of the people and of the States being swept away, and in the pamphlet now before us enters a solemn protest against the establishment of a Despotism on the ruins of the Republic, and utters an eloquent warning to his countrymen to resist the overthrow of their liberties ere it is

We regret that it's great length makes it mpossible to lay before the public an essay which should be read by every Kentuckian. Under the head of "THE Two WARS," the distinguished and able author says:

The nation is now afflicted with two terrible wars going on together. The war against the Union, and the war against the Constitution, are being waged simultaneously. Each wears a threatening aspect of great peril. Which presents the greater peril it would be difficult to decide. Which, if successful, will be most calamitous, men if successful, will be most calamitous, men of intellgence will have difficulty in deciding even though they knew that a large majori-ty of our countrymen might decide d ffer-ently. So, in determining which of the two ently. So, in determining which of the two is the worst treason—the war against the Union or the war against the Constitution —men will differ in the same way. A patriot can side with neither war, but must resist them both. He must do this, even though the brings upon himself an imputation, from the ignorant, that he thereby favors one of these wars. The patriotism is of little worth which cannot bide the scathing of such imputations.

scathing of such imputations.
Independence was a great achievement, but the establishment of civil liberty was a greater. The former was comparatively of The Union is an inestimable, national benefit, but the Constitution is a still great-

er national blessing. The principal value of the Union lies in the preservation of the Constitution. The Union is the vase containing the precious distinent. Let us not permit the destruction of the olntiment for the sake of the vase. "We cannot yield the jewel to retain the casket." The preservation of the Union is worth a high price, an immense price, but it is not above all price. We cannot afford to give the destruction of the Constitution as that price.

Government during the past four months have been over two hundred millions of dollars. The great bulk of that enormous sum goes to pay contractors in carrying on the war of subjugating the South. That is over a million and a half per day. How much must Kentucky pay?

Dr. Hunters' letter on "complications of Consumption" will be found in another column. It shows clearly how other organs of the body sympathize with and become effected by disease of the lungs. The subject cannot be better explained than it is in this letter—while the style is so simple and practical that every one who reads can understand it. The Doctor beyond would be the putting out the last lamp of hope to the nations. They would mourn in rayless, hopeless gloom. The double fealty to Union and to Constitution beautifully blanded into one is that double fealth. fearly to Chion and to Constitution of all fully blended into one, is that double fealty to country and to liberty making the proud distinctive patriotism of our countymen.

Whilst we leave it to President Lincoln,

with an army of five bun !red thousand men and a powerful navy, to resist the war against the Union, every sitizen should gird himself for the context in resisting the other war against the Constitution. In this resistance we can expect no aid from the President for the birds of the context of the president for the pres dent, for he himself is the corumander-in-chief of all the aggressors. Neitner can it be expected from Congress, subdued as it is into absolute obedience to the President by his five hundred million patronage. Neither can it be expected from any of that large class disseminating throughout that large class, disseminating throughout society, who are thirsting for a taste of the Pactolian stream distributed by him. The odds are terrible, but let us not despair. The immanence of the peril should only serve with true hearts to nerve them the

stronger.
The celebrated report on retrenchment, made in 1826, by a committee of the Scn-ate, of which Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, and other distinguished men were mem

its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the S-nate. We must look forward to the time when the nomination by the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation carry any measure through Congress; when the through the Senate, and his recommendation carry any measure through Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage What will this be but the government of one man; and what is the government of one man but a monarchy? Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its—ubstance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance.

Yet the gentlemen who made this report never supposed this one-man power would clutch us in less than forty years; they never imagined an annual patronage of five hundred million.

President Lincoln, by way of extenua-

tion for his usurpation, in his attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, asks, in his message, "Are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself to go to pieces, lest that one be violated?" u imating thereby that he has, at most, been guilty of volating only one law, one h fraction of the Consti-tution. Let us see.

The following powers are given exclu-

The following powers are given exclusively to Congress: 1. To increase the nary. 3. To appropriate the nation's money. 4. To regulate commerce with foreign nations. 5. To regulate commerce between the States. 6. To contract debt on behalf of the nation. 7. To suspend the writ of hibeas corpus. The following powers are denied to both Congress and the President:—1. To proclaim martial law. 2. Ariest without a legal warrant. 3. Imprisonment or other punishment without conviction upon legal trial. 4. Panishment under expost facto or ganized civil government, except such as data marial law. 2. Arrest without a legal warrant. 3 Imprisonment or other punishment without conviction upon legal trial. 4. Punishment under ex post facto or non-existing law. 4 The introduction of lettres de eachet, Basilles, and the mid-sight excret proceedings of the Inquisition. 5. The interdictions of exports. 6. The favoring of some ports to the prejudice of others. 7. The regulation of the commerce of a State within its own bounds. 8. To impair the freedom of speech and the press. 9. To "infringe the people's right to keep and bear arms." 10. To make unreasonable searches or seizures. 11. To prohibit emigration, or require a passport. 12. To dismiss the police of a city, ia an unproclaimed State, and appoint others in their place. Here are nineteen important laws, or constitutional provision he has not violated, rather than to ask which he has violated or usurped upon. The rights, the safe-guards he has taken away, are greater, far greater than those he has left. It is not a question whether we shall countenance such multifarious usurpation; whether the rights and powers he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has left to the nation, t

without tramping on the Constitution, it is because the thing cannot be accomplished, and he could not do it with all the power that could be accumulated into his incompetent hands. He has, with the buttend of his implement, mauled the Constitution to pieces, and with his foot upon its fragments, he bids the nation an insolent defiance.

fragments, he bids the nation an insolent defiance.

To all this usurpation a venal Congress yields a servile acquiescence, and, notwithstanding the oath of its members to support the Constitution, they accord him the indemnity of their approval. They even agg him on to further usurpations, to other excesses. One Secator asks leave to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the Rebel States. Another says his party will graciously forbear abolition as a means of subduing rebellion, unless it should become necessary; but, if it cannot be done otherwise, they will proclaim abolition, and almost undisguisedly utter the threat of inciting a servile insurrection; that is, they will cause the desolation of eleven States; they will incite a domestic enemy in every household, with knife and torch, to the work of destruction; they will cause the indiscriptional magnetic massers of the imposent women. household, with knife and torch, to the work of destruction; they will cause the indiscriminate massacre of the innocent women and children of eleven States. The worst spirit of all pandemonium could not conceive a more infernal purpose. This son of New England may think that any amount of blood and treasure will be well spent, rather than she shall be deprived of the monopoly of the finest market in the world for her manufactures and shipping. He monopoly of the mest market in the world for her manufactures and shipping. He may think that this war is "a thing that will pay;" unlike the last war with England, which New England would not support because it was "a thing that would not pay," and to get rid of which she loudly threatened Secssion. But he should bethink himself before he desolates those eleven States, whether New England can afford much blood or treasure in killing the goose that lays the golden egg for her the goose that lays the golden egg for her benefit.

benefit.

Another Senator, a reputed leader, said he proposed to lend the President the whole power of the country—arms, men, money—"and place them in his hands with authority almost unlimited." I want," he said, "sudden, bold, determined, forward war; and I do not think anybody can conduct war of that kind as well as a dictator." This is the avowal of the deliberate purpose to commit foul treason against the Constitution in shameless disregard of his oath for its support. These atroclous sentiments he in shameless disregard of his oath for its support. These atroclous sentiments he deliberately uttered twice in the Senate without any adequate rebuke. Had they been uttered in the Revolution Congress they would have met a withering rebuke. Tradition tells us that, at the gloomiest period of the Revolution, when a British army was ravaging Virginia, a proposition was made in her Legislature to make Patrick Henry detator. The patriot Corbin, a warm friend of Henry, rebuked the proposer, and silenced the proposition, by calmly saying, "Your dictatorial crown to his brow, my dagger to his heart."—That was the appropriate, indignant manner in which the true men of the Revolution rebuked such infamy. Tradition has leniently forborne to transmit the name of that proposer. But famy. Tradition has leniently forborne to transmit the name of that proposer. But our modern proposer has secured himself against oblivion. In enduring print he stands self gibbeted, as a lasting object for national scorn and indignation. Perhaps he thinks he can afford this. He ne doubt looks for a high reward. The papers tell us he was promptly offered the reward of a Brigadiership. This he sensibily refused. He deserves much more than that. Why, the papers tell us that a Representative from Maryland was paid that much for publicly thanking the President for the ignominious degradation of his State. If those papirs speak true, another adulator is to be rewarded with a Supreme Judgeship for equalling the illustrious rail splitter with Washington-ay, showing that he is to be a greater national benefactor than even Washington. Now this Senator has not only bestowed nearly equal adulation, not only bestowed nearly equal adulation, but by votes, and profuse public promises, has shown himself prepared to gorge the atmost greed of the President for power. He wants him to become a dictator. What position can be too high pay for him?

In a former, recent publication, the writer, from faith in the President's supposed anniability and reputation for integrity in

amiability and reputation for integrity in private life, gave him exemption from an imputed design to erect despotic power on the ruins of the Constituton for his own tion must now be retracted-more recent developments have destroyed so much faith in taat amiability and reputed integrity. His perseverance, since the meeting of Congress, in reiterated gross, wenton, useless violations of the Constitution, when the heavy considerations. shows that he has no consideration, such as an honest man would have, for the obliga tions of his oath to support the Constitu-tion, or the obligations of duty as a citizen and a President. Whatever he may have Those developments, in connection with the terrible disclosure of views by his in-discreet partisans on the floors of Congress, require doubts to be substituted for that require doubts to be substituted for that exemption. Whether he lacks intelligence to see the infinite, permanent injury he is inflicting upon the country by his bad example—whether he is possessed by the weak man's folble, and is seeking vengeaxee for all the opprobrium cast by the South upon himself and his party—whether he has joined a conspiracy for giving himself, or , a 'ty, permanent power on the himself, or a sy, permanent power on the rains of the Constitution—or whether he has blindly yielded himself to the guidance of bad men who have fastened themselves upon him, and who will surely lead him to his own perdition, or that of the country, must be left for after developments to

determiue. As an indication of the purpose of the ruling party to clothe its chief with dicta-torship, all notice should not be omitted of a bill pending before the Senate at the proved by test votes, and which, no doubt will pass at the next session. It substan-tially gives the President or the military cominander power to declare martial law over any State or district proclaimed to be in rebellion. It says, "the commander shall make such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress rebellion, and all the civil authorities shall be bound to carry said rules and reg-ulations into effect;" but if they fail

tion as he claims, but whether we shall mise whether a citizen shall be shot by orcountenance such multifarious usurpation; whether the rights and powers he has left to the nation, to Congress, or the Judiciary, are really worth as much as those he has stelen. These thefts are not to be countenanced or excused under the pretext of putting down the rebellion, for if he cannot put it down with an army of five hun-

published remonstrance against the continuance of his martial law, long after the defeat and withdrawal of the enemy, was an aiding of the enemy, and prosecuted the publisher before a court martial. Why may not a packed court martial think that any spoken, written, or printed censure of the President, the commander, or one of their subordinates, or fany other trivial matter at which either may choose to take personal offense—such, for instance, as censure of Abolitionism—is an aiding of the enemy?

censure of Abolitionism—is an aiding of the enemy?

Another section, in the tenderness of con-gressional mercy, says that sentence of death shall not be inflicted upon persons "taken in arms" without the approval of the commander of the military district, leaving the persons taken not in arms to be immediately executed without any such approval.

approval.

The two sections, taken together, authorize the commander of a military district, and his packed court martials, to institute an indiscriminate massacre of all prisoners however and for whatever taken, contrary to the usages of all civilized warfare, even among hostile nations, and which usages, as all publicists agree, are the least bloody that should obtain in carrying on civil war. If there be a lower depth of infany not yet a talned in these times of political protitution and reckless subserviency to power, this bill, when passed, will plumb that depth. Baseness can dive no deeper into the pool of degradation. To permit a packed court martial, contrary to the usages of civil war, recognized in all the civil wars of England and in our own long revolutionary war, to authorize the mas acre of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, would be a lasting disgrace inflicted upon

prisoners taken with arms in their hands, would be a lasting disgrace inflicted upon the character of the nation, for which even the lives of every member voting for the bill would be little more than an adequate atonement. Their lasting disgrace, with every intelligent man here and abroad, now, and in the long future, is a part of the penalty they will certainly have to pay. So keen is their appetite for blood and vengeance, that they are reckless of the vengeance, that they are reckless of the fact, that such a procedure necessarily involves the equal massacre of all N rthern men taken prisoners by the armies of the South. But, worse than even this, if worse there can be, is the permission to a packed court martial to authorize the putting to death by a military commander of any citizen or citizens he may choose to say were aiding or abetting the rebels. What sort alting or abetting the rebils. What sort of aiding or abetting shall authorize the infliction of death the bill does not say. That is all left to the discretion of our military masters. Now, the degrees and modes of aiding and abetting are infinite; some authorizing the imposition of only a small time, others a short imprison. finite; some authorizing the imposition of only a small fine, others a short imprisonment, ascending, like other crime, in gradation, until the attaining of such aiding and abetting as amounts to treason, which deserves death. All these are massed together without discrimination, the military being authorized to inflict death for the lightest as well as the greatest. These men have not the sense, or if they have the sense, they have not the mercy to discrimination. men have not the sense, or if they have the sense, they have not the mercy to discriminate between a public trial before a court of law, by an impartial jury, both court and jury acting under an imposing responsibility to the public sense of justice, and a trial before a drum-head court martial.—

The court and jury are trammeled with legal precedents of a thousand years strictly defining what is an aiding and abetting of treason within the meaning of the law.—

On the other hand, the court martial is On the other hand, the court martial is trammeled with nothing but their own discretion, or, rather, their subserviency to their commander. A political opinion differing from that of the ruling party, an imprudent word, written or spoken, of

complaint against our masters, or any other trivial matter, may be made the pretext for assassination under the sanction Have we come to this? Does a political party dare thus attempt to confer such an engine of tyranny upon their party chiefthus clothe him with the power of merciless persecution against their opposers? Do they think that all sense of justice, all appreciation of liberty, is dead with the nation—that nothing can arouse it from its

proclaimed at St. Louis, with an accompanying declaration that all infraction of its rules will be "promptly punished;" three newspapers have been suppressed, and quiet citizens of the first respectability ar-rested and deported to distant Bastiles; this, too, without any proclamation of rebellion against either the State or the city.

Mr. L'ncoln can easily create a rebellion

Mr. I floor can easily create a recent of whenever he wants one. To do this he need only repeat in any State having the semblance of power to resist what he has already done in the two unproclaimed States of Maryland and Missouri, and he will have not welllion and of diamaton. will have, not rebellion in aid of disunion, but within the Union, under the national lag, against unconstitutional oppression. When he has created the rebellion he can issue his proclamation, and then will come this act of Congress pretending to legalize his dictatorship. His partisans may pretend to think his discretion may be safely trusted not to abuse such power; but the ther is the nation disposed or bound so to could allow, without even public reduce, three repetitions of wanton mass or a by his German soldiers in the streets of St. Louis of unoffending men, women and enildren, and he who imposes such needlessly rigorous implicament upon citizens as respectable as himself or any member of his Cabinet for no cause but that of their political opicitus in favor of the right of secession, deserves not to be so the total opicitus in favor of the right of secession, deserves not to be so the total opicitus. The Brock's "Satelite" by the total opicitus in favor of the right of secession, deserves not to be so the following little.

As to a practical dictatorship, that is past lord in praying against. We already have a dictatorship. With a subscroient Congress, with an obedient enormous army, with an active assisting civil corps of a hundred, and soon to be increased to two hundred thousand, with G. F. be increased to two hundred thousand, with hundreds of thousands of partakers and of hungry seekers of patronage, with a muzzled press and a powerless Judiciary, Mr. Lincoln is now the master of this nation. His will is everywhere law. The dictatorship is in full force. All that is left for us is to do what we may to prevent its becoming a permanent institution.

The higher law doctrine, that last refuge

stitution.

The higher law doctrine, that last refuge of fanaticism, after a thorough defeat in the field of argument, was forever buried, as it was hoped, under an immovable load. of national contempt and odium. But we find it now not only resuscitated into new life, but with vastly increased vigor. From life, but with vastly increased vigor. From the mere shibboleth of a powerless faction of fanatics, it has been inaugurated by the President and his higher-law Cabinet into the ruling principle of the Government.—They have cunningly dropped its old name of odium and repreach, substituting that more imposing one, the law of war. They tell us that ours is a mere fair weather Constitution—not made for the stormy weather of war and rebellion; that whilst peace has its Constitution and laws, war has

constitution—not hade for the sorthly weather of war and rebellion; that whilst peace has its Constitution and laws, war has also its appropriate law, superceding the other—this supreme, paramount law of war being the unbridled will of its commander-in-chief. This is the recognized higher-law of the day, which is openly claimed to be above all constitutional restraint. It is, on a larger scale, what has been long known in this country under the name of lynch law.

What a calumny upon the great founders of the Republic to say the trame of Government formed by them with so much care was intended merely as a fair weather Constitution! It contemplates wars and rebellions, and gives the needful power for dealing with both; yet it was intended not to have sway during war or rebellion!

During war and rebellion it was to be suspended—and by what? By that thing, of all others the most abhorrent to the men of the Revolution—that then detested and forever execuable thing, a military desponsible. forever execrable thing, a military despot-ism. If military despotism can ever be an indispensable aid in carrying on war, it must have been for precisely that seven of talents.

years' war through which they had just passed—a feeble people struggling for independence against a power.ul enemy, aided by tens of thousands of tornes and traitors. If ever there was a military commander fit to be trusted with arbitrary fower, they knew Washington to be that man. But they gave him no such trust; they acquiesced in no such supposed necessity for military dominance; but, by their proud, suce s ful ex mole, gave the lie to the foul imputation upon republican institutions, and taught their posterity that there never could be reed, under any circumstances, for a military dictatorship. Again, we have the example of the last war with Eugland, as righteous a war as was ever waged by one nation against another, yet during its whole progress denounced by a powerful political party, in and out of Congress, by public speeches and the public press, together with endless charges of corruption and imbedility against the Administration. Such was the ascerbity and untring zeal of that party, that, having entire political control of New England, it rendered the whole of that large part of the nation's population and wealth almost perfectly neutral in the war, giving the Government no aid, but hanging upon it like a palsied limb. During the sacking and burning of Washington City, and the immediately succeeding attack on Baltimore—in fact during the years of rigorous blockade of our ports, the opposition never ceased to thunder forth their denunciations against the war and the Administration. Did the Administration resort to ciations against the war and the Adminis-tration. Did the Administration resort to arbitrary measures to silence this opposi-tion, or to protect itself against the secret machinations of support of the secret arbitrary measures to silence this opposition, or to protect itself against the secret
machinations of suspected spies and traitors? Not so. No man, no press was disturbed tor political opinion. If the policy
of the present Administration had been
pursued, not a prominent politician or
editor of the Federal party in New England
would have been left outside a jail. But
President Madison and his Cabinet were
imbued with the true spirit of the Revolution. They recognized the supremacy of imbued with the true spirit of the Revolu-tion. They recognized the supremacy of the law as the indispensable price of liberty, at all times, and under all circumstances, and they bowed to it in willing obedienes. The pretext of any absolute necessity for the arbitrary unconstitutional measures now adopted as an aid in suppressing rethe arbitrary unconstitutional measures now adopted as an aid in suppressing rebellion is a mere sham. It is a pretext gotten up, not for national protection, but for political persecution. It is a mere atsurdity to contend that the protection of this great nation of twenty million needs the institution of martial law—the arbitrary, lawless suppression of a few newspay. ry, lawless suppression of a few newspa-pers—and the imprisonment of a few hun-dred suspected persons, scattered through the country. Party vengeance, not nation-al safety, must be the true motive. All the country. Party vengeance, not national safety, must be the true motive. All that those presses and suspected persons could possibly do, would not impair the strength of the Government half so much—nay, not a tenth part so much—as such manifestations of a deliberate purpose of the Presiden to cast himself free from all constitutional restraint and to put himself above the law. Such a course, if there were no alternative, would drive tens of thousands of loyal Union men to the dire alternative of aiding either the rebellion against the Union or the rebellion against the Constitution. But there being another, a far better alternative, they will aid neither.—Hence, tens of thousands of those who otherwise would be active, zealous supporters of the Government, are driven into inactive neutrality, and to that extent its strength is crippled and impaired.

The whole theory upon which the policy of arbitrary, illegal coercion rests, if not mere "passianimity," as said by Mr. Dans, is a total misconception of the character of our people. There is nothing in the whole circle of Government or individual operations which they hold in such utter abhorrence as arbitrary, illegal oppression. Give the enemies of the Government the means of playing upon, exciting this feeling, and you furnish them

citing this feeling, and you furnish them an aid of great potency, whilst you correspondingly weaken the Government. Look at the opposite examples of Kentucky and Missouri. The latter had, at the comprehension of the other parts of the comprehension of the comp perfection—that nothing can around entarry? Are we to permit the fastening apon us martial law—that is, the will of a commander—in lieu of law, under the new phrase of "police regulations," or the old one of "aiding and abetting," expounded by military despots?

The true Union men of both States implored the President to let them alone—to leave them the management of the secoders.—them the management of the second of the mencement of these troubles, as proved by the elections, a much larger proportion

the resident to tet them atons—to leave them the management of the sceeders.— The prayer from Kentucky was heeded, the consequence being that she was placed, and has been kept, in a position which Gr. McClellan has said is wo the to the Government an army of forty thousand men. Missouri was not so fortunate. A maligin influence intervened between true Union men and the President. policy of coercive intervention was tried upon her. The consequence was that her position now costs the Govern-ment an army of more than forty thousand men. So much for the coercion policy. It should never be forgotten that Americans are unused to coercion—are impatient under it—don't like to see it imparient under it—don't like to see it carried on; and, therefore, it should never be used but as a last resort—a dire necessity. The most respectable, intelligent, unwavering Union men of Missouri still insist that beyond all doubt, if they had been let alone, the result would have been the sew them as in Yentucky.

the same there as in Kentucky. American Horses in Europe.

We have already given the particular of the winning of the Goodwood Cup by Mr. Ten Broeck's American herse "Starke" followed up by winning the Brighton Stakes with the same horse and a plate of 6) sovs. with "Satelite" at the same meet

Mr. R. Ten Brocck's "Satelite." by Albion, 5
yrs. 154 lbs. Captain Little.
Lord Portsu outh's "Vinegar Hill," Syrs., 136
lbs. Mr. Edwards.
Sir C. Ru hout's "Conqueror," 3 yrs., 130
lbs. Mr. C. Boyaton...
Mr. Mellish's "Gaylad," 4 yrs., 147 lbs. Mr.
Wood

Wood
Mr. Hebworth's "White Wave," 4 yrs, 156 lbs.
G. Fordham.
Betting: 2 to 1 on "Satelite," 3 to 1
against "Vinegar Hill," and 10 to 1 against any other (off). Descending the hill "Sat elite" took a slight lead, and "Vinegar Hill" joining "Conqueror," the three ran in close company until half way up the distance when the favorite came out, and won by

The following we find in our exchar ges, under the head of dispatches from Louisville:

The statement from Washington that Mr. Guthrie has sent advices to that city of an apprehended outbreak of hostilities in Kentucky, is untrue.

in Kentucky, is untrue.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.

The management of the Southern telegraph line are in receipt of a letter from Secretary Cameron, proposing to place their line through kentucky, in charge of Anson Stager, thus allowing Kentucky telegraph privileges. The management reply that they cannot consent to such an arrangement, that it will be more to their interest to wind up the Kentucky line, but provided communication with the South is allowed, a censor might be placed at some point, say Bowling Green, who could see that nothing improper passed on the line. They will make no change except upon legal or other compulsion, and will not willingly place their line in the hands of a Government agent.

ment agent.

The management of the Southern Railroad say no interruption will be made in regular trips with out due notice. Travel is now entirely uninterrupted.

We learn from the Pensacola Observer that a young man named Coleman, a grandson of John J. Crittender, ot Kentucky, and a private in one of the companies of the 1st Florida Regiment, stationed near Pensacola, committed suicide on the 25th ult., by cutting his throat, while suffering from mental derayement. He was fering from mental derangement. He was about twenty-six years of age, and, the Ob-server says, was possessed of a rare order

Arrival from Western Virginia—A Scouting Party Missing—Prospects of Stirring Times.

Through the favor of Sergant Earon,

Through the favor of Sergant Earon, of the Sixth (Guthrie Gray) Regiment, we have obtained the following information of of the progress of events in Western Virginia. Mr. Eaton left Feverly on Thursday morning last. He reports that on Saturday previous, at three o'clock, Captain Willis Wilmington left the camp with two hundred and they men on a scouting expedition, and had not been heard of at the time of his departure, five days afterward. Fears for the safety of the company were expressed, in assunch as the enemy were supposed to be in large forces somewhere in the neighborhood.

On the day previous to his leaving Beverly, the Ninth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fitth Ohio Regiments arrived by a harried march from Buchannon, and were ordered to proceed at once to Huttonsville the next day. Here they were to join General Reynolds, in command of the brigadestationed at that point. In addition to these three regiments, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana, and the Third Ohio, now at that place, would make his force consist of six or seven thousand men. He had, besides, thirty-one pieces of artillery and for mountain howitzers, of such convenient size and shape as to be easily transported on the backs of mules.

shape as to be easily transported on the backs of mules.

Little was known of the force and posidetermine the force and posi-tion of the rebels, but it was supposed that General Lee with his full force was in the vicinity of Huttonsville, near Cheat Moun-tain, and, therefore, an engagement was hourly expected.

The returning party brought with them

to Columbus twelve rebel prisoners, under charge of Henry McAlpin, First Lietenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment. The men are reported to be generally well, and in tine spirits—[Ciccinnati Press, August 31.

The New York Herald of the 16th copied a paragraph from the Mount Vernoa Guardian relative to "the hanging of two ministers of the gospel, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church," in White county, Tennessee, said to have been witnessed by F. R. Allen and Allen Straight, who reported that they were forced to leave that county, and that one of them left a farm worth \$6,900. The Sparta Constitutionalist, noticing this affair, says:

stitutionalist, noticing this affair, says:

The people on the mountain in the neighborheod of where Straight lived, will be surprised to hear of preachers being hung; of Allen and Straight being forced to leave or join a company to fight for the South; and of his (Straight's) leaving land worth \$7,900! A few of thefac, as we learn them from their neighbors are, that Straight is an avowed, out-and-out, Ohio Aboliticrist of the Lincoln, Seward, & Co. school, and that he refused to eat at a table because a free negro was not invited to the table to eat with the white family. As for the valuable land he left behind, worth \$6,900—Straight sold his land, a few acres of poor mounts in land, to a citizen of this county of \$25, which is recorded in the register's office of this county. There is not the least shadow of truth in the article published in the Black Republican paper, as the citizens of this county can testify. It is only done to create a sympathy in behalf of these men and to excite a greater preionly done to create a sympathy in behalf of these men, and to excite a greater prej-udice against Southern men and Southern institutions. Allen and Straight left as did numbers of others, because they were rank Abolitionists, and were not allowed to indulge publicly in their abuse of the South and her institutions.

THE WAR PARTY CONTRACTORS.-WE narrated yesterday a swindling hay trans-Virginia, and add the following from a Lincoln organ. This is an extract from the Clarksburg (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

A few days ago I remarked upon the expensiveness of purebasing hay at Cincinnati, and forwarding it to Virginia; and that upon experiment the Quartermaster could not purchase hay at this point at less than \$30 to \$40 per ton. He ree-lived many bids, but none were under \$30 per ton. Quartermaster Smith, of Grafton, informs me that he has been purchasing all the hay that he wants at \$3 and \$10 per ton, at Websier, and oats at 30 cents per bushel. This subject requires explanation. It seems to me that if the Government will appoint to me that if the Government will appoint competent business men to the positions of Quartermasters and Commissaries, and turn all their West Pointers into active field service, that public interests will be promoted. I agree with the Commercial, that accomplished West Pointers should not be retained in positions which may be better administered by good business men.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Cape Hatteras.

Editors Louisville Courier: There is some boasting on the streets over the surrender of the temporary fortifications at Cape Hatteras. I wish to say to you that the point is of no military importance whatever, except to harrass passing merchant vessels. It commands none of the inlets, and is forty miles from the North Carolina coast proper. Whoever will take pains to look upon the map will see that it is an angle of a long, narrow sand bar, from one to three miles wide, inclosing Pamlico Sound between it and the main land. Pamlico between it and the main land. Pamlico Sound is forty miles wide and very shallow. Its currents are known only to the natives. A war vessel would never think of entering it. The only benefit that Hat-teras can be to the Federal Government is

to secure their commerce from annoyance at that point. It can afford them no tacili-ties whatever for invading the State at any point. CAROLINA. The Cincinnati Enquirer, of yester-

day, has this allusion to one of the leaders

of the paper war: WHO THREATENS MOB VIOLENCE ?- We are informed that an army contractor, whose dealings found an exposure through the Enquirer, is very liberal in his proffers to head a mob to tear down our establishment. If our office is not mobbed until he heads the mob that is to do it, we shall feel pretty safe; for though he has the malignity, he lacks the courage for such an undertaking. Such persons should re-flect that many honest patriotic citizens

been swindled by army contractors, that a good many are boisterous war men for the profit the cry brings, and who, though able bodied and within the age, prefer fighting the battles of the Union at home

MORE TREASON. - Yesterday morning More Treason.— Yesterday morning, upon information received from Celumbus, William Hutton, lost Freight Agent and poster of the Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested by Deputy United Statet Marshal Richard C. Rolmer, on a charge of carrying firearms to the South. Hutton has just returined from Lexington, having gone over the Kentucky Central Road on posting businees, as he chaims. Upon being arrested he admitted that be had taken pisto a and sold them in Tennessee, but not for three months post. He has pusses over nearly all the railroads of the country.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Coving on Journal thus alludes to the late shooting affair in Harrison county. The people of Cynthiana condemn the

acts referred too and have passed strong resolutions agains: all such demonstrations OUTRAGES ON THE ROAD—On Thursday night last one of the watermen at the first bridge above Cynchians, on the K C. R. R., was shot and killed. Another waterman was severely wounded, and the bridge afterward set on fire. The fire was extinguished before material damage was dode. We trust the perpetrators will be a rested. There is no palliation for such cu rages.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER.

OF NEW YOLK, ON THE Complications of Consumption.

To the Editors of the Courier:

To the Editors of the Courier:

Though in the early stage the destroying influences of consumption is wholly confined to the lungs, its effects are soon seen in a distrubence of the whole system. Every organ in the body deeply sympathizes with the impeded functions of the lungs.—The function of the lungs is to purify the blood of its earbon, without which there can be no strength in the muscles or harmony in the other organs.

Whatever interferes with the free admission of pure air to the lungs renders the blood impure and unfit to nourish and sustain the tone of the body. The circulation of impure blood weakens its vitality and produces an imperfect performance of the functions of every part.

This disturbance is called sympathy. But it is sometimes more than that nervous connection existing between a diseased and a healtly organ to which the term "sympathy" is frequently applied. It is a two-fold sympathy acting through the blood links together the several organs of the body in the consequences. The failure on the part of the lungs to purify the blood links together the several organs of the body in the consequences. The injury which began in the lungs thus becomes transmitted from organ to organ until the local malady is lost in the wide range of which began in the lungs thus becomes transmitted from organ to organ until the local malady is lost in the wide range of complications to which it has given rise.

The complications often occur with much greater violence in one organ than in others. In one the stomach is the chief seat, and we find the appetite capricious; sometimes too good, at others miserably poor. We may have "pain in the stomach," "flatulence," "vomiting tresss" "cruc ations," and allthe train of cleases which mark confirmed dyspepsia. In another the bowels manifest the disease in confirmed "chron it dysentary," or "chronic diarrhea." If there are granulations or ulcerations in the fauces and larynx, the disease is mistaken for "a mere effection of the throat," and as a consequence, the lungs are wholly neglected. Should there be much pain in the chest, and especially should the pleavia become inflamed and adhere to the walls of the chest, as is very common in every form of consumption, the disease is thought to be only "chronic plearisy," or "rheumatism in the muscles of the chest," or "neuralgia,"

These and many other affections are

"neuralgia."
These and many other affections are mere consequences of the pulmorary disease, and spring directly from it. That they are frequently mistaken for the chief disease, and wrongly treated, there can be no doubt. In fact I am almost daily made aware of the truth of this observation by patients themselves. But this is not to be wondered at when we consider all the difficulties which lie in the way of the genefleulties which lie in the way of the gene-ral practitioner acquiring that experience which is hecessary to detect pulmonary which is necessary to detect pulmonary discuses in the early stage. The physician requires long and constant practice to become accurate in diagnosis with the sethoscope. Without great practical experience, the most profound book knowledge will not save him from making many grievous mistakes. And the difficulty is not alone from the inexperience of the physician, but also and to a great degree from the unwillingness of patients to believe their lungs are diseased, or to have their chest carefully examined. They strive to persuade themselves that their lungs are sound, and, though filled with apprehension, they go to the physician for his opinion, I might almost say with a deliberate Intention to disguise or miscolor hierate intention to disguise or miscolor their worst symptoms, that they may lead him to decide as they wish.

Let me warn the reader to be ever watel ful of the chest, and do not rest satisfied when you have any fears in regard to your tungs, until you have obtained a careful examination, and the best advice you can procure. An error may cost you your life, if you have tubercles and tney are not discovered until in their second stage, your case from being simple, becomes one of extreme danger.

treme danger.
I have thus briefly glanced at a few of the more common complications of coa-sumption in a plain, practical manner, becauce I know that there is no point on which the public entertain such errone-ous opinions, and from mistakes in regard to the real cause and treatment of w such calamitous results spring.

It is common for poets and novelists to

describe consumption as a disease of little suffering. They paint the victim of it as slowly fading away, placid in mind, without pain of body, and in the fullest and keenest enjoyment of every sense and fac-nity. Like a withering flower gliding gently down to the grave, diffusing around her as she hades an atmosphere of increas-ing sweetness. But also poetry is not true to lite. There are few diseases more to be dreaded for the suff-rings they occasion.—
In its commencement consumption is stealthy. It comes on without any warning of its approach, and in general is firm-ly scated before it is detected at all. Thus far the descriptions of fancy are correct, but now comes a train of complicated misby a consuming fever in the afternoon, and this again by exhausting perspiration at night. Sleep is broken by cough, and the day harrassed by efforts to expectorate. The breath becomes "pent up" by pleuritic pains, and no sooner are these subdued than diarrhea seizes upon the bowels— Day by day the oppression on the chest increases. The heart palpitates and labors to force the thick and impure blood through the lungs. The appetite becomes capricious, the limbs wasted, and the whole body enfeebled. But a terror more form dable than all is he steadily increasing and ever present sense of impending suffection. As the air cells and thus he and ever present sense of impending sufficiation. As the air cells and tubes become filled up by the extension of the dis-

eome filled up by the extension of the discase, the space for the breath grows less
and less, until at last the poor sufferer
dies actually gasping for air.

And there is nothing to console the consumptive in the usual treatment of this
disease. Remedy after remedy fails to afford even raitef. Change of climate only
increases his hardship, and in too many
instances hastens the fatal issue. The past
presents a bleak and dreary prospect, and
the experience of the present—if we except the bright promise of inhalation—no
hope for the future.

by for the future.

Such is the stern reality of this terrible disease, divested of all fancy. It presents a concentration of bodily and mental suffering to which there is scarce a parallel in the sad catalogue to which our flesh is heir to.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D. LOUISVILLE, KY , Sept. 2, 1861.

The following is from the Cincinnati equirer:
Who has Confidence in the Adminis-

WHO HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION?—The Administration at Washington seems to inspire very few of its political friends with a generous confidence in its ability, judgment or honesty.

The Republican presses dictate the military policy and movements, as if neither the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-General, or anybody else at Washington, underscood anything about their business, and especially about war.

Petitions are in circulation among the people, receiving thousands of signatures, requesting the President to remove Cameron and Welles from his Cabinet—the one for his alleged want of honesty, and the other for his imbecility.

Now we have bank its sending a committee to Washington to dictate to the President a certain line of policy, as a condition pracedent to their taking any more of the public loan.

Then there are the Abolitionists, who are den anding that the President issue a procedure.

LOUISVILLLE

TUESDAY MORNING....SEPTEMBER

The Policy of the Administration

Houstrated by Gen. Premont. In considering the policy of the Administration at Washington relative to slevery, it is absolutely necessary to bear in mird the radical anti-slavery record of President LINCOLN, and Secretaries SEWARD and CHASE, &c., all of whom have long been committed to the doctrine that to preserve the Union slavery must be abolished, and also to remember that the appointment to important positions, since the 4th of March, of such ultraists as GIDDINGS, WEBB, FRE-MONT, BANKS, BURLINGAME, &c., unmistakabiy indicate the adherence of these in

power to their higher law positions. The determination of the friends of the Administration to use the war to accomplish their cherished object has recently been clear y manifested in a thousand dif

ferent ways. The sectional party now in power first assumed a definite form in 1856, and in that form proclaimed its objects to the world. They then affirmed that "slave: y and polygamy" were "win relies of barbarism," and announced their intention to extirpate both.

On the platform in which this was proclaimed, and as the embodiment and representative of the idea of the ultimate and final abolition of slavery, Mr. Fremont, now military dictator of Missouri, was a candidate for President in that year, and for him more than a million and a quarter of the people of the Northern States voted.

Mr. LINCOLN was elected as the candidate of the same party, and as the representative of the same idea, it having been proclaimed in the most emphatic manner by those authorized to speak for him that he was a soldier of the Higher Law, and would consecrate his labors to the great cause of the overthrow of slavery.

In his inaugural address he referred to the sectional platform of his party as the "law" by which he would be guided during his administration; and he promptly called around him as his constitutional advisers the most radical Abolitionists of promi nence in the country, and has conferred the most important and responsible offices in his gift on others holding the same

And his friends in Congress, and in the Free States, have faithfully stood by him in his war on slavery.

The following section of the Confisca tion Bill, passed by Congress, was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 33 ayes to 6 nges And be it further enacted. That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any person under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in adding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any labo to the contrary notwithstanding.

Speaking of this provision, the New York Journal of Commerce, which has since been suppressed for defending the Constitutional rights of the people and of the States, said, and justly and truly said:

THIS IS CARRYING OUT NEGRO EMANCIPATION ABOUT AS FAR AS THE MOST ULTRA ABOLITIONIST CAN DESIRE. Construed liberally, as is the custom of the present Administration in dealing with constitutional or legal pro-ceedings, we do not see why it would not set at liberty every slave in the territory which may be occupied by our armies.— Those who are "enabloyed, or in any way aiding the rebillion," are indicated as suljects for forfeit, and as almost every slave on the Southern plantation is employed in raising cotton which the masters are giv-ing or subscribing to the rebellion fund, or else in the cultivation of breadstuffs for the supply of the Southern army, it will be an easy matter, if the amendment of Senator Trumbull small become a law, to discharge, u der its provisions, every alaye upon whom the agents, civil or military, of the Government, shall be able to lay

Objections to Senator Trumbull's plan may be raised on account of its conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution; but this would scarcely be deemed valid among those who have already approved of the most palpable violations of the Conare most paparete violations of the Constitution. Such objections, in these days, are mere cobwebs, to be swept away as frail and unsubstantial obstacles to the onward march of Anti-Slavery sentiment.

The plan of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is more direct, and for that reason more honest than that of Mr. TRUMBULL; BUT A CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE DECLARATIONS, PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL, OF THE LEADERS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY, WILL DISCLOSE A PURPOSE TO MAKE THIS WAR WHAT THE BULK OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN DESIRE IT TO BE, A WAR AGAINST SLAVERY. There may be different modes of approaching the end, but all the movements point to one and the same result—a result which is sure to be reached, if the advanced Republicanism now in the ascendant, retains its power. Whether is shall be by Executive proclamation, as Senter Iomeroy proposes, or in the more subtle method of iorificing such as help to till the Southern plantations while their masters go to var, according to the plan of Senator Trumbull, the end is the same.

We might fill columns of our paper with extracts from speeches of leading friends of the Administration and from the principal newspapers in its interest to prove that emancipation of the slaves is the principal object for which the war is now being waged; but acts speak louder than words, and the passage of the bill of which the section above quoted forms a part by the Congress, must be deemed conclusive by every candid mind.

But the Administration is proceeding to carry out the policy it has adopted in such manner as to compel even the most unwiling to open their eyes, and to bring the whole question home to the minds of the people.

Passing from the resolutions and threat of his party, the President, through his agents, has assumed the right to determine for himself, without the intervention of legal processes or courts of justice, who have taken up arms against the United States or given aid and comfort to those in hostility to his Government, and has

in hostility to his Government, and has actually declared the property of all such living in Missouri confiscated, and PRO-CLAIMED THE SLAVES OF SUCH "FREEMEN."

Gen. Freemot, invested by the President with dictatorial power, has prociaimed in a solemn, formal, and public manner to the people of Missouri, that he has assumed, without authotity of law or warrant in the constitution, and in defiance of both, all the "administrative powers" of that State, declared martial law throughout its limits, abrogated and annualled the civil law, subjected its citizens to the jurisdiction of a drum-head judiclary, and confiscated the property and freed the claves

of all who may be deemed by himself or his epauletted subordinates rebels and

He savs: Circumstances in my judgment of suffi-cient urgency render it necessary that the comma ding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State.

I do hereby extend and declare establish ed, martial law throughout the State of Missouri, and the lines of the army occu-pation in this State are for the present depation in this State are for the present de-clared to extend from Leavenworth by way of the posts of Jefferson Caty, Reila, and Ironton to Cape Gira'deau on the Missis-sippi river. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and, it found guilty, will be shot. THE PROPERTY, REAL AND PERSONAL, OF ALL PER-SONS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI WHO SHALL TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OR WHO SHALL BE DIRECTLY PROVEN TO HAVE TAKEN ACTIVE PART WITH THEIR ENEMIES ON THE FIELD IS DECLAR-ED TO BE CONFISCA FED TO THE PUB-LIC USE, AND THEIR SLAVES, IF ANY THEY HAVE, ARE HEKEBY DECLAR-ED FREEMEN.

This is a practical illustration of the pol-

This is a practical illustration of the polley of the Administration.

All power is to be vested in military commanders, and justice is to be meted out only by irresponsible Courts Martial.; Gener. Is appointed by the President are to determine what constitute crimes, and apportion the punishment for each; and Courts Martial named by the General are to judge of the guilt or innocence of accused, suspected, or obnoxious parties, and to confiscate their property, turn loose their slaves as freemen, and shoot them, at their mere will or pleasure, or in accordance with orders from their superiors!

The President claims absolute and uncontrolled power; he claims the right to declare States in rebellion whenever his prejudices or caprices may prempt; and then he arrogates the right to delegate to his subordinates the power to treat every slaveholder in the district as a Rebel, and to liberate the slaves of such by proclama-

The President, in accordnace with the practice he has adopted, may declare Kentucky in rebellion to-day or to-morrow or whenever he chooses; and when that is done, he holds that the military commander he shall appoint to control his armies here, acting under his authority, may abrogate the civil law by proclamation, substitute for our Courts of Justice Courts Mar tial, define crimes and affix the punish ment, and confiscate the property, real and personal, of our people, and doom them to

speedy and certain death. These matters are worthy of the atten tion of our people. They demand the consideration of the freemen of Kentucky.-What was done in Missouri may soon be attempted here.

We ask only that the men of Kentucky shall read FREMONT's proclamation; that they shall compare it with the former declarations and outgivings of the President and his Cabinet, and the leading triends of bisAdministration; and then ask themselves what it all means, and where it is to end.

With the following note from one of the most accomplished and patriotic of the truly patriotic and noble women of Russellville, came a floral tribute to our humble efforts in behalf of the liberties of our countrymen, so beautiful in its parts. so perfect and artistic in its arrangement, so grand and elegant in its proportions, that the wonder and admiration it has excited in others who have seen it is almost equal to the gratitude to our kind and good friend that welled up in our heart on the reception of this delicate token of the approbation of one whose generous and loyal opulses and sound and discrimination judgment always lead her to a just conclusion and make her good opinion an object sought by all who know her. These flowers will wither and fade in time, and seasons will come and go, and tears and smiles will chase each other by turns away; but until our heart is stilled in death, whatever the future may bring forth, whether peace and joy and gladness amid friends and the loved ones at home, or sorrow and tribulation and suffering in the cells of Fort Lafayette or other dungeons of despotism, the words and acts of encouragement of our sisters of Kentucky will cheer our heart and nerve our arm to the dis-

charge of every duty that circumstances may thrust upon us: RUSSELLVILLE.

Major McKee—Sir: In the early spring, the ladies of our town contributed their flowers to getting up a magnificent boquet, as an offering to you expressive of their kind feeling and thanks for your able defense and untring energy in the cause of Southern Rights and liberty. I was from home at the time, and was therefore deprived of the pleasure of adding my mite, but have taken the liberty, at this late day, of sending you one on my own be-RUSSELLVILLE.

mite, but have taken the liberty, at this late day, of sending you one on my own behalf. I hope you will receive it with even half the pleasure that I have had in making it; and if flowers could express the feelings of our Southern sisters, (and I think they ought to,) your office would be a floral temple indeed. I hope that, midst your numerous duties you will give many a look at this boquet and know that not as these flowers will the warm feelings of our these flowers will the warm feelings of our people die away, and that your reward may be to see our State, our once noble Ken-tucky, even at this the eleventh hour, take her stand with her sister State, Tennessee, on the side of right and American liberty, and in so doing try to redoem herself from her present ignoming.

her present ignor Very respectfully,
A SOUTHERN KENTUCKY WOMAN.

The Cincinnati Gazette and other leading Northern papers are in ecstacies over Fremont's infamous proclamation They have at last screwed up the President to the sticking point, and forced him into the full adoption of a policy from which even be shrupk appalled; and they rejoice with great joy and urge the same policy towards Kentucky, Virginia, and

Maryland. In the following paragraphs, the Cincinna i Gazette demands that martial law, confiscation of property, liberation of slaves, and death to obnoxious persons shall be made the order in this State-that another FREMONT shall assume all amindistrative powers here, and at his option seize property, shoot citizens, and play the

tyrant remorselessly: Gen. Fremont's proclamation of the laws of war to the Missouri Rebels, which will be found in our telegraphic columns, electrified our people. They received it as evidence that now the rebellion is to be treated as a crime, that the war of rebellion is to be met by the laws of war, and that the Government will now act as if it was in earnest and in the right in putting down the insurrection.

The following from the New York News may be of some Interest to the people of Kentucky, as developing a part of the programme agreed upon between the ultra administrationists in this State and their masters at the Federal Capital.

We know there are those in this State who desire to make Kentucky "actively loyal" to the Administration, and who will It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at spare ro labors, and leave unused no the same time strengthen and invigorate means to thrust us into the war in favor of the whole organization. The immense the North; but, while we have seen too quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof much of their desperate policy, and know too much of the considerations by which removing all impure matters from the many of them are influenced, to under-estimate their capacity for evil, we cannot believe that they will be able to control the honest portion of the Legislature by any arts of persuasion, bribery, or intimidation, and sincerely hope their mad and wicked schemes will fail.

The question of peace or war in Kentucky now turns, we believe, on the success of their plans and intrigues; for, with his hands full in Virginia and Missouri, and a powerful force threatening Washington, and an army ready at a word to liberate Maryland, we cannot believe the President mad enough to force a united people, brave and warlike as those of Kentucky, into a ontest against him.

If we are not mistaken in this, the Gene ral Assembly has only to reaffirm the position of the neurality of the State, and formally and firmly announce that any inasion of that neutrality will be resisted by her whole people to the last and direst extremity, and war will be driven from our borders, trade and commerce with both sections will be re-established, peace and plenty will smile on our people, and all will go merry as a marriage beil.

But the people of Kentucky cannot be orced into a war against the South; they will not submit to a military master and martial law; and any attempt to make them the allies of the armies of the dictar in overthrowing the Constitution and Government, and attempting to subjugate our brethren of the Confederate States, will only bring evil and suffering on them, and confusion and defeat to the Administra-

Let the plans of the pensioned conspirators be defeated; let us have honest and faithful neutrality and peace; let the Legislature do its duty, and all will be well.

The Administration have had the ques ion of the anomalous position of Ken-ucky under consideration for the last two lays, and have come to the conclusion that the State can no longer occupy a position of neutrality. It is intended by the Ad of neutrality. It is intended by the Administration to form the contemplated camps of instruction in Kentucky immediately—one at Frankfort, one at Lexington, one at Louisville, one at or near Ashland, and perhaps one or two others. On arriving in Kentucky, General Anderson will issue an address to the people of the State, urging them to raily around the flag of the Union and to the support of the Government. The Administration count on twenty regiments from Kentucky at once, and ty regiments from Kentucky at once, and more as the war progresses. A summary course will be taken with Beriah Magoffin. The Administration is determined to tole rate no more traitors in any of the States

Cincinnati is in tribulation, and is arming her troops, and gathering equipments and munitions of war, and is collecting from the uttermost parts of the State soldiers, on the pretext that it is necessary to her defense.

Cincinnati has cause to dread the future. Her all depends on Kentucky being kept in the Northern Union. In that event she hopes to retain a portion of her immense and profitable Southern trade. But if Kentucky should, as she ultimately will, unite her destiny with the Confederate States, then that vast trade which has built up the five story warehouses and palatial stone fronts of Cincinnati, will be poured into the lap of Louisville, and the position

But Cincinnati is in no danger of attack by a Southern army. She apprehends no such attack. The Confederate States are fighting on the defensive, and have no disposition and no intention to assume the offensive. They will drive the Federal forces, humiliated and beaten, from their own soil, but they do not intend to invade the free States. They will leave the people of the North to settle with their Abolition masters; and terrible will be that settlement, and soon. Cincinnati is in no danger of attack, and expects none. The troops and munitions of war being gathered there are for the invasion of Kentucky -for that and nothing else. Let the people be warned in time.

Our neighbor has fairly earned the plaudits and substantial favors of those enemies of the country" whose votes put the present "miserably unfit man" in the Presidential chair of State.

And the Chicago Tribune quotes from it and applauds it highly, and urges its friends to subscribe promptly and liberally for the patriotic Journal. And that ultra and intense Abolition pa-

per, the N. Y. Evening Post, says: A substantial and practical tribute to the efficient devotion of George D. Prentice to the cause of the Union, has been paid by a number of our foremost financie! institutions and capitalists, in the form of a list of sutscribers to the Louisville Journal. There have been sent forward some fifty names accompanied by the money, (400) and it is understood that more will follow. Union journals in the Border States are now in a position to value such tangible testimonials of appreciation.

TEACHER.

SITUATION wanted by a competent Lady Teach er. Apply to or address TSIPP & URAGG gods* Music Dealers 4th street. COOK WANTED. I WISH to hire a good Cook, Washer and Ironer for the salance of the year, or by the month, Apply at Kellog's Coal Office, or Third street, near Main,

304 Fourth Street.

20,000 STANDARD BRANDS, WILL BE

Also, 10-4 Utica Sheetings; 10-4 Allendale Sheetings; 10-4 Pepperell Sheetings; Table Linene and Napkins; Bird-eye Diapers; Allendale and Marseilles Quilts; Hosiery and Gloves; Mourning Goods;

Hoop Skirts; All colors Sacking Flannels; or as Goods will be closed out at prices to please MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH.

A SOUTHERN LADY

DESIRES a Situation to teach the English branches, either in a family or school. Good reiere cee siven. Address (stating salary.) SJ d3** N.J. CALHOUN, St. Louis, Mo. Wheat, Wheat, Wheat. WE are paying Eighty-five Cents for prime WHIIE WHEAT, and will continue to pay the above price until changed by our advertisement. We are also paying the nighest market price for good RED WHEAT.

BMITH & SMYSER.

FOR RENT. A SNUG and convenient two-story

Brick Dwelling, on west side of Eightn

st. ect. 'ect ven Walnut and Chestnut

Has 6 rooms, kitchen and ervants rooms, cistern, cellar, 'oal and wood house, all in good order and fine neighborhood, will be readed less."

Business Motices.

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.' enough of its great virtues in thoroughly blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column.

au. 5-d1m. FURNITURE. - Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at whole sale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 503 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS .- I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of Broche barege Anglais, printed linen

lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English bar ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasois, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

sheeting.
All of which will be sold low at
G. B. TABB'S, m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

Regular Fall Meeting, 1861. WILL COMMENCE on Saturday, October 5th, 1881, and continue the following week.
FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1861. CHALLENGE VASE VALUE, \$1,000. Four Mile Heat, \$300 subscription P. or P. to

A. Keene Richards; S. John M. Clay; R. A. Alexander; 4. Themas G Moore. Alexander: 4. Thomas G M SAME DAY, SECOND RACE, TIFFANY STAKE. fweepstake Fall Racer, 1861, for Two Year Olds, Dolu and Fillies. Single dash of a mile; \$100 sub-cription & forfeit \$25 declaration if made and oald by the first day of August 186. A Sliver Cup, value \$700, to be added by Messys. Tiffany & Co., of new York, rovided two or more start. State to close on the \$5th day of May, 1861. Five or more to make a Race. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1841. Association Stake. Sweepstake for Colts and Fillies then 3 vea sold, mile ne sts. \$400 su scription. \$55 forfest \$25 Dedg-ration, if made and p.id by the second Monday in May, 18-31: \$100 ad it is, provided two or more star'. Ten or more to make a Race. Closed on the lat day of January, 1860, with thirty-four nomina-

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER & Two Mile Heats for all ages. Furse \$300. FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9. Mile Heats, three best in five, for all ages. Purs

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19. Two Mile Heats, for all ages. Purse \$300. SIXTH DAY, PRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Galt 1 onse Stake. Sweep stakes for Colis and Fillies, then three years old two mile heas: \$200 subscription: \$100 orders \$10 Declaration. If made and paid by the second meay in May, 1881. Gait House to add \$250 in Silver Plate, provided two or more start. Ten omore to make a Race. Close first day of January 1861, with thirty nominations.

SEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY OCTOBER 12. Three Mile Heats, all ages. Purse \$500, W. E. MILTON, Secretary, Louisville, August, 1861. RANAWAY

On the 5th inst., from the residence of the undersign d, on the Cane Rua Plank Road, about 9 miles below the city of Louisville, on the Ohio river, a Negro Man named ALECK, tep o city of Junius McGhee, of Meade county. Said Negro is black, about 5 feet 7 inches in he ght, and about 40 years of we. Had on when ce left, a brack wool hat, and black clot es. Any presson arresting said Negro and delivering him, either to the undersigned or to Mr. McGhee, will be paid the usual reward.

82 d3*

R. W. WASSINGTON.

CARPETS, CARPETS. CURTAIN MATERIAL,

Shades, Cornices, Bands, Marseilles Spreads. LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS, With Every Variety of House Furnishings, all of Late Importions, which we are now offering at Importers' Prices

FOR CASH ONLY. Special attention is invited to our fine stock these Goods. HITE & MALL, Carpet and Furnishing Warenouse, Main st., between Third and Foorth, third door west Bank of Louisvike.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. ANTED TO EXCHANGE.

ANY person wishing to exchange a Dwelling House about the middle, or lower part of Louisville, or in the suburbs, for a new Steam Engine for Cotton Gia, Grist or Saw Mill, or Mac inery for either. Also about 55 acres of Land, some of it in clover, and an orchard, asjoining a thriving town on the bank of the river, in Kentucky, about 300 miles below. The Land gold for \$2,800 one year ago. Will exchange either, or both. Those desiring such anjexchange can address Box 240, Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT, MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, at the ex-term end of Fourts street. The house has very converience and comfert, including waterworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fruit, good garden, ample pasturage, An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and fain streets every hour for Cedar Hill. Rent low to a good tenant. Apoly to
H. A. DUMESNIL. or to
au21 dtf COLLIS ORMSBY, Main st.

STRAYED From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, Ky., three miles north of Roaring Spring. Ky. on the 12th day of July last, one BAY HORSE about eighteen years out—right eye out creet fullen, and shod had a few saddle marks, and small yoke mark on ield to do not be an interest of the state of neck. Also, one BAY HORSE MULE, two years old. Any person who will take them up, or give information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN A, MILLER,
Roaring Spring, Trigg Co., Ky.

MOORE'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT. CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and

FORST HOUSE, RUSSELLVILLE, KY. DRURY W. POOR Proprietor. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.41 Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the Railroad Depot. FREE OF CHARGE, ie3 d3m

MRS. A. E. PORTER Millinery

FANCY STORE,

Miscellancous.

Presbyterian Female School, III.L commence Monday, Se t. 9th, under the charge of Prof. Berton assisted by Miss Ben-Miss Hoge, and Mrs Barton. The Board of trees can recommend it to the patronage of the increase of the Commenday of the Commenday of the 21 dts9

MUSIC TEACHER. A SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to teach
Piano, Guitar, Harp, Meior een. Violin, Flute,
&c., and the art of Vocalization, dedires a sination either in a vchool, or in prace familie.
Address, within a few days, D. P. Faulds, Music
Dealer, Louisville, Ky.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY. Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.



PUBLISHED A MEDICAL REPORT.

Cotaining Sixty Pages, and Thirty Pine Plates and Engranges of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Security Organs in a state of Health and Disease on a new authout of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stag at Gonoribea, where, Stricture, Verloce le, and Hi drocele. Diseases of the Kidn ys, Eladder, &c., WITH. OUT MERCURY! containing a v-lunch treating on that whose-stread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nichtroal En ission, Sexal Deb hity. Incotency, &c., the secret infimities of y the said maturity arising from the baneful habit of Setf-Abuse. To which is added, observations in PEMALE DISEASES, and other rates the martied, and those contemplate maturity arising, who external doubts of their physical ability to ener that state, Sent to any address in as also wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamp. Those afflicted with any of the above Diseases, before placing themselves under any treatment, should first read to is work, then they will have something to suide the mirrough the peril of their condition. Young Men, especially, who are one cous of having hazarded their future has pines by the indulgence of a criain secret Hailt, should not fill to peruse its pages, as it points out the mode of cure.

Syphilis, or Venereal Disease. Syphilis, or Venereal Disease.

This di ease is one of the most dance ous with which manking are affilicted. It is at first a mere pimple or sore on the penis but if neglected or badly treated, the poisson sabso bed into the system, and breaks cut all over the body, which becomes a mass of sires and corruption. It often extends to the throat mouth at dines, dest owing life, and preying on the body, even after death! It may lirk in the system to years, causing soreness, pains in the bard, aching of the bodes. Soc. and finally break out in it worst firms.

Patients afflicted with this disease in any of its stages or who may have contract discorrhea, or any other trivate disease, by applying to this Dispensary, may be CURED For LIFE as sound as ever, by means of our new system of treatrent and efficiently getable remedies. This expecially, who are afflicted with 1 Id mercurial and chronic consilictional diseases, should avail themselves of a course of treatment.

Important to Females!



One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such is Lucorrhea or "Whites." Inceular Painful and Suppresed Menstruation, Newyous and General Debi ity, Diseases of the Womb, Birsenses Ac., too oten newlected from a false dedicing. Consultations, and examinations free of charge, Also for sale,

for sale,

D. D. DEWEE'S REGULATOR PILLS—For Fe
male Obstrect one, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain sit ations should not use them as
they would cause Miscarataca. Price \$1 per box,
and may be sent by ma
DR. GALN'N'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their
offspring, or the barr in who desire children arranges upon physiological and chemical principles,
was rant in not to injure the health. The Preventive
which will last for a lifetime, will be sent to any address under seal on the receipt of the Price—Two
Delliter.

DATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Be sending a dress under seal on the receipt of the Price—Two Dollars.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE.—By sending a brief statements of their symptoms, will receive a Blanc Chart coniarning a list of questions our terms for the course of freatment. Ac Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiedty.

Those de iring to consult us personally on any of the above diseases, will find us at the Office—No. 314 Fifth street between Market and Jefferson, from 9 to 1 A M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Persons merely visiting to procure Books, Pills, or Preventives, can call at any time.

All transactions brivate and confidential. Remember the name and number.

Direct a letters to

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Louisville, E.J. HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Notice to Tinners and Lumber Merchants. PROPOSALS are invited by the Building mittee of the Louisville House of Refuse parties willing to undertake the Tin Work froofs, &c. to supply the white pine the in- froofs and the yellow Floering required for fit the building according to specifications, may be seen at the office of Henry Whitston chitect.

Processle. in scaled covelopes, addressed to F. F. SHREVE, Prest, to be left at the office of phreve & Tucker, Wall street, on or b. fore the 3d of Sept. next.

G. R. HUNT,

au?8 dtd HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861 NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

J. D. BONDURANT. From select stocks, and mutured under the su-pervision of an experienced Seedsman. pervision of an experienced Seedsman, Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SINTE,

QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS White Flat Dutch (desirable for table Liberal Discount to the Trade.

J. D. BONI CHANT ARMY DRUMS AND FIFES. OF every description and at very now prices, a wholesale and retail.

wholesale and retail.

D. P. FAULDS,

Manufac arer of Drams and Musical Goods,
and dawl? 228 Main st. bet he and 3d. VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS. TALIAN, French and English Strings, for all In-struments at low prices, was leade an terral by D. P FAULDS, au30 daw12 280 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th. N FOR RENT.

A CONVENIENT Frame Cottage on a large, fine, high and dry lot of half an lass 4 rooms, kitchen, cistern coal and wood hoase will be rented 6 or 12 menths, by wonth, to a good paying tenant very on. Fine pi ce for chikaren; on the corner of Jefferson and Fineanth streets. Apply to opposite Court House. au31 d3*

COAL! COAL! TO THE PUBLIC! HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Taird street, between Main and Market, t am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. 22 Give me a call au6 dim S. J. STUART.

ARKANSAS COTION LANDS, ROTEC-TED BY LEVERS, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES -TO-WIT:

FOR NEGROES-TO-WIT:

THEST TRACT—Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Bayou, three miles from Missi sippl river, back of Walnut Bend, in Orlttenden county, below Memphis: 300 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippiriver, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,800 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river. 800 acres cleared, 400 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one miles from Mississippi river. 800 acres on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 400 acres on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 400 acres in high state of cultivation. 700 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please

I have hased at the house on Sixth st.

Leave hased at the house on Sixth st.

Leave hased at the house on Sixth st.

Leave has a the "Powell House."

I wish to purchase Negroes of both sexes, for which will pay the highest cash prices. Persons having Kegroes for sale will give me a call, as I am anxious to buy. I have at all the es Negroes forsale, and can always be found at my premises.

MY.P. DAVIS, Agent,

NOTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and E. LOCKHAR?

doing business as Livery Stable Keeper in the
rame and style of WM. ENYNOLDS & CO. have
this day dissolved partnership, and the business
will hereafter be conducted in the name and style
of L. REYNOLDS & SON.

Educational.

English and German Academy. First street, between Walnut and Chestnut C. J. KNAPP, PRINCIPAL.

PROF. O. FRNST MISS E SCOGGAN, Assistants. MRS. E. E. SPEAR, HIS Institution will re-open on Monday, the 2d A Sectember.
Terms—86 iv the First, \$7 in the Second, \$8 in the Thirt, and \$4 in the Fou it. Class per quarter, payable in the middle of the quarter, 2030 667

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE WE, the Trustees, have the pleasure of an nouncing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON. W nouncing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON-IRD and his daughters have taken charge of tals institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefor eask for them a liberal patronage. The next session will commone Amust 26th, 1831.

For Board, Tairion, &c for the scholastic year or see slon of ten month, \$120.

Thirten for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. Tubien for day scholars are called a resion. Charged.

No puell will be received for less than a resion, unless by special agreement, and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted illness.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pros. of the Brard, I. N. WERR.

I N. WEBB.
WM. A PERRY.
W S. PHYOR,
THOS. RODMAN,
Trustees

Grace Church Female School. MISSES FMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR on the 9 h S-mptember, 1861. Inquire of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Churc., on Gray street, near Preston.

au10 d1m

Loretto Female Academy. MARION COUNTY, KY. MARION COUNTY, AT.

CLASSES in the Academy of Loretto, Marion Courte, Ke., will be recurred on MONDAY, 2: ept. Tu tion for s, which are extremely moderate parable always in advince. For terms &c. apply to Webb & Levering, Agents. suil deed3

FEMALE ACADEMY OF THE

Ursulines In Louisville, Ky. On Chestnut street, near Shelby.

On Chestnut street, hear shelby.

This branches taught in this Institution are Re ding Writing, Ari haetic, English Granmar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globe History, Modern and Ancient: Rhetoric and Concest on, Bor any and Natural History the English German and French Languages, Needle-Worlplain and fancy Marking. Lace and Bead-Worlplain and fancy Marking. Lace and Bead-Worlprawing and Paluting in water colors, Crayo Drawing Music, Vocal and Instrumen al.

TERMS.

Board, Washing Lodging, &c., with Tultion

ing and Painting.

c o Guitar.

c on Cithar.

y Needle-Work.

ske all kinds of Flowers, ten days.

1. Payments must be made semi-annually, in ad 2. No boarders will be received for a shorter term 3. No deduction for a sence except from sickent clothing books and stationery, or deposit eney in the hands of the Superior for that purnoney in the hands of the Superner for that pur-pose, ... 5 The scholastic year is divided into two sessions —the first commencing the list of September and terminating the list of February the second termi-nating the list of July Pupis will be received at any time of the year, but they would find it greatly to their advantage to enter early in a session. 6 In order to prevent all improper correspond-ence, the letters of the pupils will be subject to in-spection.

ence, the letters of the pupils wild be subject to Inspection.

7. The religious opinions of pupils shall not be influenced. However, uniformity and good order require their attendance at m raing and evening pr yer and religious exercises on Sundays.

237 Business letters of every age are received in this chool. Terms for one session \$10. In advance, 237 Business letters to be addressed to Rev. LE ANDER STREBER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to Mother Superior SALESIE REITMEIER.

PORTLAND, KY. TMIS Boarding School, under the charge of the Sisters of Loretto, will be returned on MCN-DAY, the 2d September. Parents and Guardians will end-aver to have their children and war is pre-ert at the opening of the classes. LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

Cedar Grove Academy.

AMES McBURNIE respectfully annumers to his old patrons and the pible, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin its nexts as ion on the first Monday in September.

The course of instruction will be thorough and complete and special attention directed to prepare boys for husiners and commercial pursuits.

A few pupils can't et keen into his family to word. For Board, Tution, &c., \$200 for ten montis.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further par Irulars, address. at end of session is required, unless otherwise ar-ranged. For further par iculars, address auloum JAS, McBURNIE, Lousville P. O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies, WILL begin its next session on the 10th of September. For circulars or further information, apply to the Principal.

REV. G BECKETT,
aul 2 dim St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. BARDSTOWN, KY. STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as TREMS PER Sussian of Ten Montes:—Matriculation fee, \$10 Board, Tuitlon, Washing, &c., \$160. Ph. siciants fee, \$5.

Ph. siciants fee, 45.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of 4100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of 890, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL. S. J., President. DAUGHTERS' COLLEGE

NEAR HARRODSBURG, KY. NEAR HARRODSBURG, KY.

THE Sixth Annual Seedon of this Institution

will commence on the third Arnday in September next, under the 1r ction of our former

Beard of Officers. Our friends may rest assured
that the national troubles will not in the least cal
of the attention or diminish the energies of our
handly. We are determined to devote our elver
to the one great purpose for which we have so long
and, we trust, successfully labored.

Every arrangement has been made to the most
liberal manner for the domestic comfort and genemal improvement of our Pupils. While our terms
remain Luminally the same, yet, in view of the financial embarral sments of the country, we availing in most cases to suspend the rule of payment in advance, and walt for the settlement of
this in part or which until use time as may be matually satisfactory.

We hope, by stricter comount in the incidentanally stiffactory.

We hope, by stricter economy in the incidenta expenses of the young Lastes, with the occaperation of their parents, it said to reducing the ordinary cost of an equation.

and Regular Tvition and Instrumental Music a Languages, Drawing, Painting Address C. E. & JNO. ACG WILLIAMS MISS LANHAM'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

TERMS PER ANNUM

Sixth Street, between Walnut and Chestra THE evaning Fall and Winter Sessions of this in stitution will commence on the first Monda Terms made known on application. arred de Kentucky School of Medecine.

THE IWELPTH REGULAR SESSION OF THIS Listitution will a rimeage on the first More day of November and courin e until the I tof Max h. The usual course of pre-habory Letures will be given in Oct ber. Fees for the entire course, \$103. For further information apply to augo dawam M. GOLDSMITH, Dean. MRS. M. J. JOHNSON. WILL resume her School for Girls and Boys, on Mondar, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors north of Christont, eastside. Terms—made known on application. au22 d2m

Masonic University. LAGRANGE, KY. HRE ensuing session of this Institution will open on Wednesday September 4to, 1861. The Presid int will take ten board-rain his fami-, Karly applications necessary. Address and day JOHN TRIMBLE. Jr., Fres't.

Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY. TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution of the first Mo day in September. Payment is riable required in advance. au20 dts8

MR. & MRS. PERING, Assisted by their daughter, MISS CORNELIA S. PERING,

Louisville Female Institute.

Walnut-street, between Second and Third.

THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861.

aug. 17-dlm. FOREST ACADEMY,

WILL begin its n at se sion the 16th Sen ber. The course of instruction is thore and complete emeracing such practical bran as Book-keeping. Surveing, &c. for the mon Indui ence in regard to payments will be slion when pended. when needed.

Rev. Dr W W. Hill will open a Female Academs of the highest order the 13th September, within M The superson teachers will give instruction in both Academies, when desired, in Mn is and French.
Address me at O'Bangon's F. O., J. Hers. n.co.
Xr. and dwarf of the control of the contr Miscellaneous.

APOTHECARY'S HALL Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLEERS.

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors, MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES for sale by O. H. SIRATTAN. Apothecary, je25 dtf opposite the Post-Office

Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture this celebrated citie. I am prepared to filtred services without limit. On STRATTAN je29 dtf Onnosite Post-Office. Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DEUG STORE, opposite the Post office. my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor.

Compound Buckeye Pile Salte.

MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug Store opposite the Postoffice. mys dtf O H. STRATTON. Apothecan. HARDEE'S TACTICS, SOUTHERN EDITION,

CONTAINING over 50 pages additional mater;
Colt's Revolver Manuel, Manuel adopted for
Kentucky State Guard &c. Fully illustrated with
69 biates, all the Music, &c.
Two volumes, music, \$2; per mail, \$2 25; per
dozen, \$18; per hundred, \$125.
my28 dtf Southeastcorner Third and Marke.

\$5 REWARD. STRAYED, a 'arge Brindle COWno mark, except s small streak of with down the back, and a small piece us of the left ear. Return to the coner Second. JOHN H. KITZERO

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases.



may be restored to their former health as vigor by making immediate application.

TO THE LADIEZ-Dr. Gates is agent for M. LA URALYS PRENORD PREVENTIVE POWDERS By their use, those who, from any cause, wish to dimit the number of their offsprings, can do so without dancer to health or constitution. Price, by mail, 42 and two postage stamps.

Also for MaD. CAPRAU'S FEMALE MONTHLE PILLS. A safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, Obstructions. &c. Price, by mail, 41 and 21 costage stamp. CAUTION—These Fills should not be taken dating pasknaker, as they are sure to produce mis narranament. To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured at home, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview, and on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicines pardicularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., for Eunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office, Northeast corner of Third street, Louisville Ky.

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DR. HALL'S
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,



Des Veneriens, Paris,
Wherethose afflicted with any
form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without
risk or subsoure, viz. Syphilis,
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures,
Uters, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional hyphilis,
Disease of the Kichers, &c.
By this system it is proved that
the venereal complishing is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common a coid or simple fever; and, while insufficient
persons are daily sending away
their patients in hopelessness,
and siving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cares are constantby being affected at this infirmary.
YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE—
Dr. H devotes much of his time to the tree-tuents
of those cases caused by a secret habit, which runs
both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate in-

as a ture and saieremedy. Frice per main and one operage stamp.
Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of, their disease and incoding a stamp.
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For Office No. 116 Jedferson street, between Firm and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. 60 °P. M. Jebül dawif. SELLING OFF AT COST. AND NO HUMBUG.

A Spleudid Stock of Summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiter's AT COST PRICES. WE offer our entire stack of SUMMER BOOTS.
SEIDES and OAITHES AT COST for Cash unul further notice. Our stood is ingre, new and
complete, having been recently purchased at vers
low figures for cash. MKRWIN & GALE.
No. 838 West Market street,
between Third and Furth, southside.
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DRY GOODS.

specifully invite merchants visiting this call and examine there stock before buy JAMES TRABUE & CO., 608 Main st, opposite the Louisville Hotel. an20 dewim WOLF & DURRINGER. MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Cerner of Fifth and Market, Louisville, Mr.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED TO THE
Commodious building, corner Fifth and Market
streets, where they have opened a large and compiete stock of Watches and Jewelry. This assorment comprises American, English, and Swiss Watchpiete stock of Watches and Jewelry. This assortment comprises American, English, and Swiss Watches, and Jewelry of their own manufacture, of the richest and most cleant styles and patterne; also, Clocks of the best manufacture, so Silver and Plates Watchest and Swissers, and Plates Watchest Comprehensive to seel as low as can be bought in the Law Johnson of Swissers, and pledge correlves to seel as low as can be bought in the Law Johnson of Swissers, and Jessey Johnson of Jessey Johnson of Swissers, and Jessey Johnson of Jesse

W. PITEIN WM. L. P. WIARD BENJ. F. AVEST. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERN

Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 311 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

TURNIP SEED. WHITE PLAT DUTCH Purple or Red for. Large White Globe, Large White Worfolk, Purple Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turple all growth of 1861. FIRKIN, WIARD & CO. CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSES.

WHEAT PANS. THE celebrated Climax Fac Chaffer and Sep a-ater; Bamborough Fan; Woster do, jy27 din

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

On Saturday night a posse of the watch took forcible possession of a lot of goods from Mr. Tracy, corner of Sixth and Market. They were taken on the pretext that Tracy was about to ship said goods South. That is the Lincoln law, which assumes everylody to be guilty until proven innocent. Does the Mayor authorize the police to search the houses of citizens thus unlawfully and at night? We are

supposed to be governed by law. We have since understood that the articles taken from Mr. Tracey's store house have been returned to him.

WHO TELLS THE FALSEHOOD ?- The Journal says the Home Guard force on "pa rade last Saturday was seventeen hundred, and there were two full companies not or parade,"

The official proceedings of the City Council, through Marshal Quartermaster Dent, distinctly state that twelve hundred muskets had been received for the Home Guard. Which is the true, and which is the false report ?

RUNAWAY SLAVE CAUGHT .- A runaway pegro from Ternessee who had effected his escape into Indiana, was arrested yesterday by some soldiers at Camp Joe Holt, just at the moment he thought he had fillen among his friends. His arms were pinioned, and by order of Gen. Rous seau he was forthwith marched under ar escort of soldiers to the Louisville jail, where he is now sa'e'y qua-tered. We are glad to see Gen. Rousseau's command do

Col. Preston, one of the agents of Dan, Rice's Great Show, just arrived from the Upper Mississippi, informs us that the report that the big rhinoceros that was thrown overboard by the steamboat collision, was still alive, was a first class sensation report. The animal was drowned, and Col. P., on his downward trip succeeded in recovering its cage, and setting the dead dy afloat in the Misissippi.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- This morning the accommodation train from Elizabethtown, on the Nashville Railroad, while on its way to the city run over a cow at the foot of Muldrough's hill. The baggage car was thrown off the track and badly damaged, and the passenger car was partially capsized. Happily, no person was materially injured, and the train came on after an hour's

The Evansville, Indiana, Journal, Lincoln organ, heralds the following threatening move against Kentucky: A BATTERY TO BE ERECTED OPPOSITE CO LUMBUS, KENTUCKY.

By the arrival of the steamer Conestoga we learn that the gunboats A.O. Tylor and Lexington left Cairo last Thursday even-ing, with 1,000 men on board, for the pur pose of erecting a battery opposite Columbus, Kentucky.

SINGULAR .- The City Council of Cincin nati has passed a resolution calling upon the Governor of Ohio to draft 50,000 men to protect Ciccinnati. This is a singular proceeding for the commercial emporium of a State that boasts of baving sent a large number of men to "defend the Capitol at Washington."

SIGELS REGIMENT OF INFIDEL TURNERS -A regiment of Turners, to be called the Sigel Turner Regiment, is now forming, named after the General of that name, for service in Missouri. Delegations are being porters material injury, without, in the least, strengthening before the world its thecollected in Detroit, Milwaukee, Pittsburg. Circinnati, Chicago, and this city.

Conrad Sharffer, arraigned on the charge of killing Sam Harman, his fatherin-law, was discharged by the examining court, Monday morning. It appeared that deceased had a knife up his sleeve, and had threatened the other.

The Cincinnati papers, of Monday, have a dozen versons of the rout of Col Tyler in Western Virginia, all of which differ as much as if there had been a dozen Col. Tylers, and a dozen fights or retreats.

We learn that some fears were en sertained Monday morning of a collision among the cit zens of New Castle, Henry county, about a lot of muskets.

ANOTHER SHOW .- A squad from Camp Joe Holt came over the river on Monday morning with a negro, an alleged runaway in custody.

Thanks to John S. Sullivan, omnibu a gent, for late Nashville papers.

The New York Times thus allude to the "Tiffany cup" for the Woodlawn Race Course Association : BRAUTIFUL CUF FOR THE WOODLAWN (KY.)

Messrs. Tiffany have produced, on their own account, for the forthcoming races of the celebrated Woodlawn Association, of Kentucky, a cup, which, though surpassed by its predecessors in largeness, does not yield to them in beauty of design. Some time since, the Directors of the Course announced "the Tiffany Stake," an sntirely new event in the programme of the Association. This cup is the pleasant return which Tiffany & Co., render for their courtesy. The piece is a tankard, some seven inches in height—its design an artistic variation from the familiar type which art-critics call the Flemish. The toot of the cup is a deep border in spirited engraving, horse-

deep border in spirited engraving, horse-shoes in etching, and the lighter lines of a wreath, in which the artistic eye will detect the spur, alternating to form it.

The body is quite plain, with the excep-tion of an oblong space, bounded by char-acteristic engraving (a cach side. One of these spaces is now occupied by a heartiful these spaces is now occupied by a beautiful view of the Woodiawn Course; and the other will contain at no distant day the proper inscription with the winter's name. The top of the cup and the handle are The top of the cup and the handle are Grecian in ornament, an exquisite medallion cameo after the antique finishing the latter where it joins the base. The main feature of the cup is a spirited statuette, some three inches in hight, of the celebrated racer, Lexington, accompanied by his negro-groom. This group is a perfect portraiture, the utmost care having been taken to at-tain the truth. The top of the cup is chased to represent a paddock, in which the group is placed. The cost of the cup is \$250, and the hunters and racers of Kentucky may well be proud of this compli-ment from a New York house.

THE ENCAMPMENT — Camp Vallaudigham is the daily resort of all classes of our citzens, and the town presents, until the arrival of the mail, the appearance of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Under the untiring instructions of Captains Clark and Buchanan, the officers and members of the various companies are rapidly acquiring various companies are rapidly acquiring proficiency in military tactics, and many of the evolutions are performed with the precision of veterans. Good order and gentlemanly deportment have characterized the conduct of the encampment, and but for the notes of the fife and roll of the but for the notes of the fife and roll of the drum, nobody would suspect that a military camp was in the vicinity, so orderly and quietly has everything been conducted. Officers and privates are courteous in their entertailment of visitors, and an afternoon spent at the comp has become a matter of real pleasure with many. It affords us real pleasure with many. It affords us pleasure to testify to the good order and propriety which has distinguished the conduct of all connected with it,-[Glasg)w (Ky.) Free Press.

DAILY COURIER. English Opinion of the Embargo and Blockade.

The following article is taken entire from the Montreal (Canada) Commercial Advertiser, of August 23d, which has been laid on our table through the kindness of a friend.

The argument it makes is a clincher and a crusher. It admits of no reply. Our readers will read it with care and satisfac

When the United States Government ex

acted compensation from the King of Na-ples for the seizure of an American vessel for bresking the blockade of a sicilian port, it maintained a clear principle of international law :- that no nation can blockade its own ports; and its action was approved by European powers. When also its diplo-matic agent at New Granada protested against the government of that republic closing certain ports of a revolted district, upon the ground that the dominion of the sea follows hat of the land, and no nation sea lollows and of the land, and no hands can legislate for territory over which its au-thority is not recognised, it maintained an equal'y undoubted principle of the law of nations, which was approved by an almost simultaneous declaration of Lord John Russell upon the same subject without any knowledge of the position taken by the knowledge of the position taken by the United States upon it. Europe and America have then by official

Europe and America nave then by omeiar acts declared themselves agreed:

First, That no nation can blockade its own ports; because blockade is a belligerent right, and not a police measure.

Scond, That no nation can, by legislation or proclamation, close to foreign commerce the ports of territory wrested from its authority by active and successful revolt; be-

thority by active and successful revolt; be cause the juris liction over the sea adjacen to that territery and commanded by it be ongs to the power dominant on the land. and not to that whose authority has been

It follows, then, from the first of these admitted propositions, that the blockade of the Confederate coasts and ports by the President of the United States is an illegal one, which no nation is bound to respect and that the seizure of British and other and that the seizure of British and other foreign vesse's for alleged infractions of it are unlawful and piratical; and it follows from the second admitted proposition that the proposed closing of these ports and coasts to foreign commerce, by a proclamation declaring them to be no longer ports of entry of the United States is also illegal—an attempted assuration of authority conan attempted usurpation of authority con-trary to the law of nations, which the mur-itime powers of Europe will not tolerate. The Government of the United States is

thus between the horns of a dilemma through its refusal to admit the belligerent character of the Confederate States, and its attempts to treat them simply as rebels; and can only escape from it by according them the same limited recognition as a bel-legerent power which France and England have given them, and to which the organi-zation of their rebellion unquestionably entitles them. By doing this it will obtain the right to blockade their coasts as a belligerent, subject to the law of nations as to efficiency; while refusing to do so, it loses this right, without gaining the authority

this right, without gaining the authority to lay the embargo on them, which it is said that it is about to claim.

The refusal to recognise the belligerent character of a power which has an army of 200,000 men in the field, and a fleet of

of 200,000 men in the field, and a fleet of cruisers at sea, the one compelling the Federal Government to live in daily fear of the capture of its capital, and the other defying the power of its navy, is a manifest absurdity; and it is pretty generally so regarded by the people of the United States, and by the Northern journals.

One inconvenience of this refusal is the detention of over two thousand United States soldiers as prisoners of war by the Confederates, who might otherwise be exchanged for prisoners held by the Federal Government; and on this account public feeling is setting strongly against public feeling is setting strongly against the determination of the Cabinet at Wash-ington to consider the Confederates as rebels and traitors, and in no manner to recognise their lawful belligerent character by treating with them.

The Federal Government is clinging to a

delusion, repeating incident for incident the folly of the Imperial Government at the commencement of the war of independence, and will have eventually to abandon its ground in the same manner. It does not dare, and it admits that it does not dare, to execute one of the prisoners it has taken in arms by land or sea; and by refusing to treat them as prisoners of war and exchange ory that the Confederate States are not a

Slow But Sure,

The Richmond (Va.) Whig of the 28th ult., refering to the impatience of some impetuous people, who complain of not hearing of a fight every week, thus foreshadows events:

President Davis, mindful of the respon sibility resting upon him, involving not only the thonor and independence of the Government of which he is the Chief Magistrate, but our existence as a people, fore-bore to run into uunecessary perils. He knew, and Beauregard and Johnston knew, when they met in council on that eventful night' after the carnage and the victory of the day, that all that was immediately practicable had been consummated, and that wisdom dictated rather the security and maintenance of the ground they had won, than plunging into impromptu and hazard-ous enterprises, wherein all might be lost. They knew that a blow had been struck They knew that a blow had been struck which would send terror throughout the North, that its effects would be so appaling that, in all probability, the Federal city would, before many weeks, fall into our hands without the sacrifice of a single life.

Let us be careful then, to give no encouragement to the idle surmises of impatient and uniformed indiv duels who would tient and uniformed individuals, who would have bloody skirmishes every day in the week, and a splendid victory served up every Sunday. The same class existed in the days of Washington, and made every effort to impede his operations, or precipitate him into fatal blunders. Even some of his Generals mainly induled to the him for of his Generals, mainly indebted to him for their promotions, caballed against him; but to no purpose. His policy was adhered to, and the great object of his life was most gloriously accomplished. President Davis could have no better model, and his deteretors will have no better fat these the detractors will have no better fate than the doom of the enemies of Washington.

The War News at Richmond. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 28.

At last accounts that have reached us Gen. Lee was, with a part of the force under his command, not far from Huttonsville, in Randolph county. The enemy, or part of the force under Rosecrans, was between him and that town, the distance between the camps of the opposing forces being eight or ten miles. Up to that time Gen. Lee had moved steadily, and the enemy had been receding before him after he had passed a defensible point on the line between Pocahontas and Randolph. It will be remembered that Rosecrans endeavored to get possession of that point when he heard of the approach of our army; but Gen. Lee got ahead of him and occupied it but a little while before he could reach it.

A correspondent, under date of the 21st. At last accounts that have reached us A correspondent, under date of the ?!st, reports that the second division of General Lee's army was then on the Greenbrier river, at the foot of Cheat Mountain. On that mountain the enemy was well tortified. mountain the enemy was well tortified.— Cheat Mountain is on the east of the road

Huttonsville and thence to Beverly. A part of the Federal army is on that road retreating from Lee, and another part is on Cheat Mountain as aforesaid.

The rumor above may be one of those remarkable rumors which have been known to precede, from twelve to twenty four hours, the authentic news of a victory.— There was a rumor here of the victory at Bethel some hours before reliable information came. There was no authority for the rumor; it could not be traced, yet in a few hours it was converted into truth and real-

that leads northwardly from Pocahontas to

ity. We hope it may turn out so in the ru mor about Gen. Lee's victory. Rebels Reconnoitering, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

To the Cincinnati Enquerer: The Rebels continued their reconnicte In Reverse continued their reconsister-ing in force to-day, but made no advance. No skirmishing heard up to this hour. Screetary Chase's forthcoming appeal to the people will show that he tuinks that

Government can be independent of the banks and monetary institutions.

The Attorney General nas decided that the loan is not taxable either by State or local authorities.

The Postoffice Department orders that the town of the property of letters to Western Kentucky should be di-rected via Louisville. CLEVELAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES. FROM WASHINGTON.

Burning Woodland-Gen. Butler's Expedition-Fremont's Proclama-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Affeirs over the river remain unchanged. Our pickets still hold Bailey's Cross roads, but subject to the fire from Rebel cannon at Munson's Hill. Acres of woodland are being burned to clear the range for our

Gen. Butler's successful exploit is the topic of the day, and is considered the first of a series of similar operations by sea. He reports the coast of North Carolina effectually blocksded.

Gen. Fremont's proclamation creates a profound sensation

FROM COLUMBUS.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell Ordered to Camp Dennison.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31. Gov. Dennison has been informed by elegraph from Washington that, in com-pliance with his request, Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchell will be immediately placed in

search for Secessionists in Columbus—The Defense of Cincinnati.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 1.
The houses of John W. Brown, General Ticket Agent Central Ohio Railroad, and Wm. Hutton, were searched last night. Decided sensation here on their arrest for

It is understood that cannon of big cali-It is understood that canbon of big cal-bre will be ordered by the War Department to Cincinnati immediately. Part of the carriages for Camp Dennison battery were thrown from the cars over the Alton trestle work last night, and smashed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. The Rebels are constructing a railroad track from Winchester to Strasburg, from iron taken from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track west of Harper's Ferry. The Rebel demonstration at Edward's Ferry was expected by the Federal officers

there.
To-day, in their semi-circular approach towards our Washington lines, the Confederates are half a mile nearer than before our advance to Fairfax, previous to the battle of Bull Run.
They have seized and fortified several important strategies points.

mportant strategical points. The line of the extreme advance begin The line of the extreme advance begins near the Chain Bridge; thence to Munson's Hill, the key to the country for miles around; thence to Bailey's Cross Roads, to Claud's mills, and to a point near Fort

Besides the three new fortifications that we know the Rebels have erected, there is reason to believe that they have six more Their movements are well known to Gen. McCiellan, who is ready to receive them at all points.

Invasion of Kentucky by Tennessecans.

We understand that some two hundred Tennesseeans have invaded Kentucky.— They passed through Darville a few days since en route for Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county. Kentucky having been invaded by Tennesseeans, it becomes our duty as citizens to rise as one man and drive the ruthless invaders from our soil. Louisville Courier, Aug .23.

Some idea of the "ruthless invaders" who have invaded Kentucky may be formed from a perusal of the statement of Mr. W. R. Nelson, a respectable citizen of Greene county, who visited Kentucky for the purpose of buying hogs. He is now in this city, after having been arrested by the "ruthiess invaders" from Tennessee, and kept in duress for a week. Mr. Nelson was returning from Richmond to Williamsburg, on the 16th of August, in connection with three Kentuckians, who had several horses in their possession, when they were surrounded by seven hundred Union men from Tennessee, arrested and taken to Bar-boursville. Colonel Sam. Carter, of Carter county. Tennessee, is in command of about .000 East Tennessee Lincoln men at Bar oursville. Col. Carter sent his prisoners to Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county. At this camp, Lieu Nelson is in command, awaiting the coming of Gen. Anderson, of Sumter notoriety. There are about 4,000 men in this camp, of whom 1,000 are East Tennessears. After examination by Lieut. Nelson, Mr. Nelson and the Kentuchius were released, and Mr. N. made his way home by way of Nashville.

Mr. Nelson reports the following as the captains of the Lincoln companies who ar-

ested him: Cap'ain Cooper, from Anderson county. Captain Cooper, How Captain Childs, " " Captain D nighty, " " " Captain Kelsoe, " Morgan Captain Shelby, " Reane Captain Littleton, " "

aptain Wester, Captain Myers, " " "
Mr. Nelson also recognized among these Lincolnites J. G. R. Boyd, from Carter county, and Rev. Sam. Williams, from Roine, who boasted that he took with him

from Roane county, 320 men.
Some of these Lincolnite fugitives from East Tennessee, it seems, are rucing their position, as their Lincoln leaders have sworn them in the Lincoln service for three years. Fight of these repentant Tennesseans, who deserted and tried to make their way home, were caught and carried back to camp while Mr. Nelson was there.

Joseph H. Smith, Jas. Smith and Val. Jackson, East Tennesseens, who had emigrated to Kentucky, and settled near Barboursville, and who are good Southern Rights men, are living there in terror of their lives, and are this protected from the fary of the theolyalis nobs by a guard furnished by the Union leaders. James Smith procured a permit to visit East Tennessee from the councander of the Union ns, who deserted and tried to make their nessee from the commander of the Union forces, but was threatened with death by

Mr. Boyd, the Lincolvite from Carter, Mr. Boyd, the Lincolnite from Carter, stated to Mr. Nelson, that he started at right from Brownlow's house, in this city, to cross the mountains into Kentucky. The Rev. Mr. Williams went from this city to Boane county, and reported that the Secessionists here had thousands of hand cuffs, with which they intended to hand cuff the Union men, and put them in front of our array in their selvance upon front of our army in their selvance upon Washington, and this, with other equally infamous lies, helped to create the stanpede from Roane. Rev. Mr. Wilkams got \$300, under false pretences, before he left, and boasted in Kentucky that he had secretion sold in historich.

cession gold in his pocket.

The above needs no comment. Our readers can judge for themselves the character of the "ruthless invaders" of Ken-tucky soil from Tennessee, of whom the Louisville Courier complains.— Knoxville Register, Aug. 30.

Somebody has been hoaxed by the rhinoceros story, as will be seen by this extract:

DAN RICE'S RHINOCEROS-HIS CARCASS DAN RICE'S RHINOCEROS—HIS CARCASS
IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER —All that remains of Dan Rice's rhinoceros—the cage
—is down here now on his boat. The
small barge containing the cage, with the
animal in it, was raised from the deep water where it stuck, and towed to shore. A rope was fastened at one end to the swol-leu body of the mammoth in the cage, and the other end to a tree on the shore, the the other end to a tree on the shore, the steamboat then hooked on to the cage and started off down here with it. Of course, the rhinoceros didn't come, but, having thus been snaked out of its house and home, was cut adrift and sent floating down the river. So, if ever anything comes silently floating by here, black, huge and monstrous, our citizens may think, with a sigh, "there goes Dan Rice's \$15,000."—[Keokuk Journal, Aug. 28.

INDIANS JOINING MCCULLOUGH .- Th Helena (Ark.) Shield, of the 10th inst.

From the Hon. C. W. Adams, of this county, who arrived at home a few days since, from the Northern part of this State, we learn that on last Moaday week thirteen hundred Indian warriors—Southern allies hundred Indian wartiors—Southern allies—crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Smith, en route for McCullough's camp. These Indians were armed with rife, butcher-knife, and tomahawk, and had their faces painted, and seemed eager for the

[Special Di patch to Nashville Union & American.]
RICHMOND, August 31. Congress, now in session, this P. M., will ertainly adjourn to-night.

Texas News. The Galveston papers of the 17th ult.

as the following: Capt. Ragret, of Nacogdoches, has gone to Austin to get his company of cavalry accepted for immediate service in Gen. Sib-

Capt. P. Ross, of Waco, has organized a fine company of cavalry, the flower of the county, for service in Missouri.

Capt. H. S. Bennet's company has gone into camp near Paris, Lamir county, preparatory to a march to Missouri.

A fine company of cavalry has been

A fine company of cavalry has been organized in Polk county, under Capt. J. M. Harris county has formed thirteen com panies for active service. The Davis Guards, Capt. Oalum, of Houston, have been accepted by the Governor for the Van Doin Regiment.

On Regiment.

Col. Terry's mounted regiment is filling up. It is designed to make it the best regiment in the Southern army. Every man will farnish his own equipments, a rifle or shot gun, and a revolver or two holster pistols. Transportation will be furnished to the seat of war; in Virginia, horses will be furnished by the Government. be furnished by the Government. Capt. J. G. Walker, of Houston, is raising a company for his regiment.

The News says that in Brazoria county,

the Confederate loan, on the 13 h, amouted, in cotion, sugar, corn, cash, and beeves, to about \$200,000. The News says the election returns stil show Lubbock for Governor, Crockett for Lieutenant Governor, and Crosby for Com-

missioner, ahead of their competitors.

The True Issue - Freedom to the Slave. We copy these choice extracts from the Baltimore Exchange, announcing the true cause of the fight. Is this the loyal sort of Union, the Louisville Journal wants Kentucky to be taxed twenty millions a year to maintain :

The Indianapolis Journal, the leading Republican paper of the State, whose editor is one of Lincoln's officers, publishes the following:
"Settle it now! For so sure as hour fol-

lows hour, so sure will the North never pause that brought the war upon it is utterly extinguished. There can be no compromise. It is war to the utter annihilation of slavery. The day of honied words has come. And let those who do the fighthas come. And ing get the pay." WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

Below is an extract from a Fourth of July oration delivered by Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts:

"Now, theu, I say here, to day, that this contest, inaugurated by the Robels of the South, will have no successful and complete end until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exclusive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God given right of all the sons of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South, are to be, without premeditation and without preparation, emancipated, but I tell you that this contest marches logically, philosophical y and inevitably toward the emancipation of this people; and the citi-zen at the ballot box or statesman admin istering the government of this country, or general who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevirable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and disgrace."

The St. Louis Republican, Lincoln organ, of Sunday, has these items :

BRANCH BANK AT FAYETTE. We learn that the coin, amounting to \$100,000, seized by Capt. Poindexter, of the Secession army, in the hands of a committee appointed to convey it to New York, has been restored to the vaults of the Brahen of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette, and the secret of the restoration is said to be in the fact that the principal stockto be in the fact that the principal stock-holders there are Secessionists. Be this so or not, the money was deposited in Bank. LATEST FROM IRONTON.

Passengers from Ironton last evening re port that there had been no fighting up to the time of their leaving, and that Hecker's command had got as far as Greenville.

FIGHT AT LEXINGTON. We learn from Mr. Wasson, a gentleman who left Richmond and arrived by the North Missouri Rai road last night, that a fight took place at Lexington, Lafayette county, on Thursday last, in the day time, between 4,500 Secssionists, and 430 Home Guards and Uni ed States troops, in the entrenchments around Lexington. The attack was made by the Secessionisst, who were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed in

were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed in the battle, and three of their pickets. None of the Federal force was killed.

During the engagement, Arcana Hall, occupied by the Masons, and a private re-sidence opposite the Court Hause, owned by R. Aull, Esq., of this city, and occupied by T. Crittenden, Esq. (temporarily absent by T. Crittenden, Esq. (temporarily absent in Kentucky.) were shelled and burned The lapresson was, that the former con-tained powder designed for the use of the Confederates. Another attack was threaten-

ed and apprehended. We learn further, that Ex-Governor King, of Ray county, who had been taken pris-oner, had made his escape from the Con-federates; but that Judge Ryland and his son John, were still prisoners.
Two regiments of Intantry and a squad-

ron of cavalry left Jefferson City yesterday merning, by land, for the relief of Lexing-

Here is a first rate pen portrait of another Loncoin hero.

THE FEDERAL COLONEL TYLEE.

There is a Colonel Tyler in the Federal army who belongs to Cox's division, and whose regiment was marched into Nicholas county, to Summerville with the view of getting behind Wise. The Colone is well known in Western Virginis as a pedier or furs, or rather a dealer in furs. His busi-

known in Western Virginia as a pedier of furs, or rather a dealer in furs. His business were to buy skins from the hinters in that part of the State. He is a Yankee by birth and character. Those who know him well speak of him as a great russed, and we have no don't that he is. His general reputation among Western Virginians is that of a sharper and cheat. He acquired very considerable knowledge of the country, and learned all the highways and byvery considerable knewledge of the contity, and learned at the highways and by-ways of the mountains. It was possibly thus knowledge more than any real merit, that placed so mancinorious a man in a position of command. It was, no doubt, thought that a man so well posted on the typography of the country could easily find his way to lite heart, and desolate the hearth-stones of those kind and hospitable people who had shared so often their fare with him, and whom he had so often cheated of their property. Such a man for such ed of their property. Such a man for such a purpose was a marvelous proper one for Lincoln, and, of course, was promoted from his occupation to go a coloneling among the people he had so often defraud-ed. It is to be hoped the Colonel will fall into the hands of some who remembered him for past offences. If he does he may thank his stars if he saves his own skin.—

Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 28. THE CONFEDERATE LOAN .- The Confederate Government, it is believed, (says the Charleston Mercury,) will have in its pos-session by the first of September certificates of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 bales of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 bales of cotton of the growing crops, for which Confederate bonds are to be exchanged.—
The price regulating the exchange is to be the minimum value of the cotton the last three years. On these certificates of transfer to the cotton that the cotton the last three years. er, it is said, others have been made by British capitalists to advance eighty per British capitalists to advance eighty per cent. in sterling exchange, taking as a ba-sis of the purchase the average price of cot-ton during the past few years.

COLIERIES SUSPENDED .- We are informed by several coal firms, interested in colleries in the Mehanoy Coal Basin, that the low price of anthracite coal has in uced the stoppage of many works. The city of Philadelphia owns several tracts of land in this section.—[Philadelphia Inquirer, 26th.

OBITUARY .- Catherine Hayes, one of the most eminent of British vocalists, has recently died. She was an Irishwoman, having been born in Limerick, in 1820, and was, consequently, in her forty-second year at

General Anderson will be here to-day, and proceed immediately to work in organizing his new department across the river. His staff will meet him in this city to morrow, and the corps will proceed im-mediately to Louisville, the General's pres-ent head quarters.—[Cin. Enq., Aug. 29th.

Bi Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

WAR MOVEMENTS THE CAPE HATTERAS AFFAIR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

The Confederate Frisoners.

All Her Guns Thrown Overboard

The Harriet Lane Affoat

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE COTTON INTEREST The Morrill Tariff Bill Denoun-

ced as "A Child of Disorder."

Rupture Between Austria and

Hungary. Additional Particulars of the Cap-ture of Fort Hatteras,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- A gentleman connected with the expedition says the forces were larded and drawn up in line on the heach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Weber of the 20th New York Regiment. At this time the wind raised a little and it was found impossible to laud more troops. They proceeded up the beach, capturing one brass field piece and one horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but were compelled to retreat segin owing. but were compelled to retreat again owing to the sheels of the fleet falling therein, and marched back to the place of landing and there bivouseked for the night. Early next morning they again returned and the fleet commenced the bombardment of the sec-ond fort, called Fort Hatters, which soon afterwards displayed the white flag, when the fort was entered by our troops. Our officers were conducted to the tent of Commander Barrow, who was in command of the forces. He placed in the hands of Lieut. Weigel the following proposition, which was immediately carried to General

MEMORANDUM —Flag officer, Samuel Barrow, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war, the officers to be allowed to go out with side arms and the men without arms

SAMUEL BARROW (Signed) (Signed) SAMULE BARKOW,
Commanding Naval Defenses of Va.
FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29.
The following reply was dispatched by
lapt. Crosby, U. S. N., and Lieutenant

MEMORANDEM.—Berj. F. Butler, Major-General commanding U. S. A., in reply to a communication of Sam. Barrow, commanding forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: The officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms are admissible. The commanding officers are to meet on board the flag ship

Minneso a to arrange details. Upon the reception of this the commander called a council of war of his field officers and accepted the terms offered and proceeded to the flag ship to arrange the details, after which the prisoners were put on board the flag ship and the stars and stripes hoisted.

The official account of Gen. Butler gives minute particulars of the Expedition and agagement but presents no new features. Fort Hatterns mounted ten guns and four unmounted; also one large ten inch columbiad ready for mounting. The position of the Fort is an exceedingly strong one, near-ly surrounded on all sides by water and nly to be approached by a march of five hundred yards circuitously, over a long and over a causeway a few feet only in width, which was commanded with two 32-pounders loaded with grape and cannis-

Fort Clark which is about 700 yards nertherly, in a square redoubt, mounting five guus and two six pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very in-fliceint manner, upon abandoning the fort the day before. Gen. Butler says: "After consulting with

fl g officer Stringham, and Commander Stillwager, I determined to leave troops and hold the fort, because of the strength of the flortifications, its importance, and because if again in the possession of the enemy with a sufficient armament, of the difficulty of capturing it. The impance of the point cannot be overrated. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light

Lookout, is within our reach by light draught vessels which cannot possibly live draught vessels which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months.

From it offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolna to Boyne Inlet, extending many miles inlead, to Washington, Newburn, and Beautort. In the language of the Chief Engineer of the Rebels, in an official report, "it is the key of the Albemarle."

In my judgement it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe.

a importance only to Fortress Monroe On this coast is a depot for coaling, and supplies for the blockading squadron. It invaluable as a harbor for our coasting rade, or inlet from the winter storm o

om pirates. It is of the first impor ance, as by hold ing it Hatterse Light may ogain send forth a cheering ray to the storm beaten mari-ner." The remainder of Gen. Butler's repost is taken up in making honorable men port is taken up in making nonorante men-tion of officers and men under him who distinguished themselves.

It appears the Harriet Lane and a trans-port with Col. Hawkin's regiment aboard got ashers on the bar previous to the cap-iculation and were immediately under the

Arrival of the North American. MONTREAL, Sept. 2—The North American, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Londonderry on the 23d, arrived off Farther Point this morning. Her advices are two

days later. The Cotton Interest in England.

Among the papers read at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at Dublin was one by Mr. Bazely, Member of Parliament from Manchester, entitled, "With cotton, employment and food; without it, famine and expatriation."

He said the manufacturers expected to be able to command a supply of cotton to be able to command a supply of cotton to be able to command a supply of country keep them working with a tolerable regu-larity until the spring.

The crop was growing in the Southern States, but the difficulty will be to obtain it. Certain it is, that it will be short of the

last year's supply.

Mr. Eazeley is an extensive spinner, and said that cotton is row laid down in his works at 12½ per cent. in excess of the price paid to American plantexcess of the price paid to American paneters, whereas to bring cotton from Bengal would cost 100 per cent. on the price paid, owing to the difficulties of transportation. Dr. McGorran, an American, said the statesmen of the county would hail with delight the efforts to release them from the monorally of cotton.

monopoly of cotton.

The matter of supply of the staple was further discussed, when Miss Sarah Redmond read a paper on American slavery, and its influence on Great Britain. Mr. Chevalier, the celebrated French free trader there, denounces the Morrill tariff as the child of disorder.

Paris.—Bourse firm and animated at the opening, but closed lower. Rents quoted

Russell's Letters to the Times. London, Aug. 23.—The Times publishes Russelt's correspondence to the 5th of August. The last letter nominally refers to the demoralized, insubordinate state of the army, and at the same time credits McClellan with the speedy reforms.

He says the Southerners believe they will be safe if they hold out until October and that at the end of the year the North will be further from its aim than ever.

be further from its aim than ever. The Times on Our Finances. The Times has a better article on the ficancial difficulties of the American Gov-

It says that the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all borrowing of England.

The weather in England was rather The weather in England was rather variable and less favorable but no injury had been done to the crops. The harvest progresses finely

been done to the crops. The harvest progresses finely.

Austria and Hungady—The rupture between Hungary and Austria is regarded as complete. No forward movement had taken place, no Imperial decree had issued, but the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet was fully anticipated to be followed by a manifesto against Hungarian pretentions.

Arrival of Prize at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sep. 1.—The steamer George Peabody arrived from Hatterns Inlet this morning, having in tow the prize Brook, captured in the Inlet.

The Harriet Lane was got off on Saturday. Her armament and coal had been thrown overboard. The guns may be secured The Minnesota had left for New York

with the Confederate prisoners.
The Secessionists had eight killed and wenty-five wounded. A New Military Department. A new military department it is supposed will be created for Gen. Butler.

River and Weather. CINCINNATI, Sept. 2. M.—River fallen 16 inches, now 10½ i et in channel. Weather cloudy—mercury 70.

PITTSBURG Sept. 2, M .- River 4 feet 4 Weather clear and warm. ches by the metal mark, and falling. Latest News on Fourth Page.

No. 2, MASONIC BUILDINGS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF PRINTS, AND HAS IN STORE, AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, A FULL STOCK OF Plaid Linseys;

Canton Flannel; Bleached Cottons; Do Sheetings, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4, do 10-4 and 12-4,

Irish Linen; Shawls, Hosiery, &c.; Also a large stock of Fall and Winter Medium Dress Goods, which will be sold Low t close

J. T. BERRY.

Jesserson street, bet. 4th and 5th. Second door from 4th. CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mil, for either hand or herse power. It has no cog-where searing fany kind. The grinding cylin-der is arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is at-tached without expense.

ached without expense.

Price at f.ctory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. PATCH & CO.,

Kentucky Agricultural Works,

Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson
an20 d&wim

Miller & Moore's KENTUCKY CIDER MILL Tillis the most efficient, simple, and durable
Hand Citer and Wine Milk yet introduced;
work much easier and grates the appies much finer
than any other made, is neater and better arranged
and all average about 5 bbls of cider per day.
In ordering, be particular to state "MILLER &
MOONES".

OORE'S."

PRICE—At the factory, \$05 Cash, MILLER & MOORE, (Successors to Miller, Wincate & Co, Manufactur, rs, Louisville,

-ALSO-TWC and FOUR HORSE LEVER POWERS and THRESHERS. ONE and TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN POW-ERS, THRESMERS and SEPERATORS. SANDFORD'S No. 1 and 2 SFRAW CUFFERS.

Manufac'ured and for sale by MILLER & MOORF, (Su ce sors to Miller, Wingate & Co.) Corner 9th and Jefferson streets, au80 d&wto! SEE THE LABEL

Heimstreet's Inimitable

HAIR RESTORATIVE. Has the Signatures of the Proprietors. W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hallon on baid heads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be), is concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREETS,
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
theapest.—IF See the following testimony:

JACKSON, MISS., May 29. 1860.
W. R. Menwin, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Adver ising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

Adver ising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

Dran Sin:—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and g ving in ever case satisfaction. Mr. James Renders on the first citizens save, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstrock's Inimitable Hair Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Hair of the baid and gray to He original luxuriance and beauty."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that is gives satisfaction in every case.

By S. Sizer, Wholesale Druggist, It is unequived for producing.

It is unequaled for producing
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR. Sold everywhere-Price 50c and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,

Altho' we have very many of them FOR THE MAGNOLIA BALM:

for when the Face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blotches, the sufferer cares only to be directed to use some safe and reliable remedy. to use some safe and reliable remedy.
MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remady that the contents of a bottle might be drank without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has here-tofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the Magnott's Balm contains neither. It is the most elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothe caries and Fancy Goods Dealers.

EP Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. Fold in Louisville by Proprietors, 1707, N. T RAYMOND & TYLER WILSON, PETER & CO. y10 deodsweowam

SOUTHERN FLAGS!

LARGE AND SMALL!

FLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 FT.; SOUTHERN PAPERS AND KNVELOPS; SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS; LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS; DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY: SUPER WRITING Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. G. W. ROBERTSON

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made larse additions thereto in the shape Oigans, Tobacco, Pure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, pleasure recommending him to the patrongle of my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart,

HUNTER, of New York, Fditor of the New brk Journal of Dis-ases of the Che t. &c. has arrived in Lo Isvine, and taken rooms at the Louisville flotel, where on at d after saurday, the Louisville, he will be glad to receive all persons who may be sufferly from any affection of the Th. oat, Longs or Heart, to the treate est of which app3 dry.

Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Ni-trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye as been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York.

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White!

Any face after the use or the Angelow matter how unsightly it was before.

Price50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors. Troy. N. Y. 3

See advertisement. jy10 deod&weow3m

TRUE BENEVOLENCE. If those persons who are always ready to grant-lelief to the Widows and Orphus of Drunkards would make a proper effort to restore Drunkards to sobriety, the distress : nd deg adation of multi-tudes of families would be avoided, and many val-uable men would be continued ornamen's in so-ciety and sayed from preprint and the property and sayed from preprint and the property an

> WEB-GALLERY.) LIPE-SIZE PHOTO.

475



REE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class. So of youths (as members of his family) in Classics and Mathematics. Residence on Brownshoro read, in rear of Fair frounds. Terms adapted to the pressure of the times.

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from my Farm, in Logan county, Ky., nine miles south of Rescutty, Ky., nine miles south of Rescutty, Ky., nine miles south of Rescutty, Ry., nine miles south of Rescutty, Ry., nine miles south of Rescutty, Ry., nine miles to the lith of the Rescutty, Ry., nine miles to the Rescutty, Ry., nine miles the miles the miles the miles to the Rescutty, Ry., nine miles the miles th

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash, made from 16 to 15 de-grees above proof. For further information, ad-dress box 208, Post-office, Lenisville, Ky.; or my

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph, or points in Kansas, to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route

fare low as any other route.

J. B. MOULTON, EDWARD TRABUE..... ...WM. H. LUCUS. TRABUE & LUCUS,

Reference at Nashville. | Reference at Louisville. W. S. Eakin & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,
H. & B. Donglas.
John Morrow & Sos.
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,

FREE OF CHARGE. Discases of the Throat and Lungs treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutions reatment. We offer new remedies entirely vegetable, which has proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, visc. Bronchisis, all Discases of the Throat and Lungs, all diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, of the Eddiney, Bropay,

cess, all Urinary Diseases, Painful cruation, Nervous Deblity, Ac., y cured without the use of polygonia. unpaintable medicin leacy in calling, no differ be. I do not expect y stamp, giving symptoms as temp, giving symptoms as temp, giving symptoms as the symptom of the s

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. En-campment of Kentucky: Patriarch:—You are hereby notified to attend a alled meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kenucky, in the city of Louisville, on weonesday, the

the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer-ified under his hand to be free from deleterious ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instanta manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As-

or House, New York. Sold everywhere, and ap-plied by all Hair Dresseys and dawim

WHAT? Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no

clety and saved from premature graves. A valuable remedy, called the INFB-IATE'S HOPE, is prepared by RAYMOND & TYLER, No. 74 Fourth street, and solel at \$150 per package, or four packages for \$5. Sent by mail free of postage to the urchaser in States not seceded. au31 deod&weowlm

AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPES

REMOVAL.

J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and
C. EXCHANGE OPFILE from Fifth, to Fourth
street in the National Hotel Building adjoining
the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased
to see both old and n. w.c. stomers.
Orders for Tickets in the popular Kentneky State
Lotte y by main or otherwise, shall receive prompt
attention ardressed
Authority and Control of J. MOORE,
auzi dim ist



Kentucky Jeans, which is now being worn so og tensively in the South and West, I am new prepared to ish an article of superior quality, which I will

EDUCATIONAL.

One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis ville, Ky.,) for NEGROES, Apply to John Burks, near this city.

I have on hand and for sale.

office, 237 Fourth steets. E. E. WILLIAMS.

NO PREIGHTS will be received at the Denot of the Louisville and Nastaville Rairoad after 5 pr20 drf W. P. HARRY

IMPORTANT.

NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No. 78 Public Square, near City Hotel. WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AB-VANCES on every description of Dry Goods. Ciothing, Varieties, Boots Sooes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.; also any description of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

\$15 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will say the above reward if delivered to me. For the thief if caught and conveted. I will pay a reward of \$60.

au19 dtd.

St. Vitus' Dance, Cancera, Strofula, Chronic St. Vitus' Dance, Cancera, Strofula, Chronic Ulcera Rheumatism, Neuralita, Patalysis, Pistula, Spassen Sita, Discasse of the Eve and Ear, Seminal Weak less, Skin Discasses, Rupture, Distribuca, and, it bott, all curable discases. We are not a "cure-all" toctor, and will undertake no ease without a fair pa lents for the application of Manage made city. FEMALE DISEASES

if under my treatment unless you prefer licted are cordially invited to call an emselves. All communications strictly

I. O. O. F.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on L. RICHAEDSON. and divaviv 2dpst

We congratulate the Hunt Guards upon the election of Mr. Evans, who is a gentleman of fine military experience, having served as captain in the Mexican war. He will make an excellent officer and under his guidance the Company will perform efficient service when called into active duty. We are glad to learn that this excellent Company is fast filling up its ranks and will soon be one of the largest and best Companies in the State.

The Mob at Canton, Ohio.

Some days since we refered to the mob bing and destruction of the Stark County Democrat office, in Canton, Ohio. Some of the 'persons engaged in the riot have been arrested. While undergoing a preliminary examination, (the evidence being against the prisoners,) one of them broke from the guard and attempted to escape Refusing to stop, he was shot by the guard and killed on the spot. The other rioters were each bound in the sum of \$500 for their appearance in Court.

The Democrats of Indianapolis Ind., and vicinity held a meeting Saturday past at Indianapolis, when, after adopting strong anti-war and anti-abolition resolutions, and denouncing the sectional war, the meeting was broken up by a gang of drunken soldiers and rowdies, led on by the leading Black Republicans of the city Free speech and a free press are now in terdicted by the Lincoln power.

One man was killed and four serious ly hurt, near Nashville, Friday, by falling from the trestle-work connecting the Chat tanooga and North-western Road.

We are indebted to Messrs. W. E. and L. M. Ray for files of the latest New Orleans papers.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of last Friday has the following account of the position and forces of the Rebels in Virginia, in its Washington dispatches. It is very apparent that the irrepressible news gatherer is magnifying the force of the "enemy" into a grand army of belligerents, in order to hurry up troops to defend Washington. The Confederates don't want Washington. It is Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, they are after:

POSITION OF THE ENEMY. It is more than likely that in the course of the next two days there will be some important military movements in the immediate vicinity of Washington. It will be interesting, therefore, to know the exact position of the enemy's forces. With the aid of the maps of the vicinity of Washington hereiologe published in the Washington heretofore published in the Inquirer, the reader will be able to follow cription. It must be borne in min that it is now five weeks since the defeat of our army at Bull Run; that defeat has had the effect of an electric shock through-out the whole South; that it has roused the enthusiasm of the South to a higher pitch than ever; that, during the last five weeks, troops have been pouring into Virginia from all the other Southern States; that the Confederates have now in arms, according to their own accounts, forces distributed about as follows:

NO. OF MEN Beauregard's forces west of Wash-Johnston's forces at and near Lees-

burg 40,000 er's lorces at Aquia Creek

At Richmond... Forces of Generals Lee and Floyd in

Total......239,000 lieved, however, that these preparations in-dicate any design of an immediate attack on Washington, but only a closer approach to it on all sides, in order to be ready for an attack if that measure is finally decided.

an attack if that measure is finally decided

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. It is to be feared that General Rosecrans has not accomplished what the Govern-ment expected from him. Not from any want of skill or generalship on his part, but owing to the want of a sufficient numbut owing to the want of a sufficient number of troops. The indications now are, that unless he is speedily and largely reinforced, he, and all the Federal troops now there, will be driven out of Western Virginia. If this does take place, the mischief will be only begun. The expulsion of the Federal troops will be followed by the expulsion of the members of the Legislature of the new State of Kanawua or Western Virginia, by that of the Governor of the Virginia, by that of the Governor of the

Department on a secret expedition into Western Virginia. He passed through Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Stauuton, and Covington. At each of these places he found detachments of troops which had been sent there and placed under his orders, so that on leaving Covington he found. ders, so that on leaving Covington he found himself at the head of a well-appointed torce of forty thousand men. With this of August:

ders, so that on leaving Covington he found himself at the head of a well-appoint of the himself at the head of a well-appoint of force of forty thousand men. With this sarmy he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, rested and retreshed his men at Lewisburg, crossed the Flat Top Mountains, and encamped on the banks of the Gauley river. Here he spent some days in drilling and moderately exercising his men and getting them accustomed to the maneuvers of brigades and field evolutions.

In the meanlime, Gen. Floyd, (John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War) with a column of 15,000 troops, raised in the southwestern counties of Virginis, had been moving in the same direction. On the line of the Great Southern Railroad, where he finished the organization of bis Division, and started on his way to the North. Oa the 15th, at Union, in Monroe county, and on the 17th, at Lewisburg, in Greeabrier county. From that point he crossed over the Flat Top Mountains, by the same roule taken a few days afterwards by Gen. Lee's army, and proceeding to a apot near the Gauley Bridge, awaited hardyland of Gen. Lee. Joining their forces on the 24th instant, it would seem from accounts, that the two Generals proceeded along the Gauley river, crossed that stream, stacked Col. Tyler at Summersyille, and defeated him with heavy loss on the 26th. We have no further data as to the move ments of these Reb I Generals. But it is easy to see toat they have immediately followed up this slight success by a farther advance into the bowes of the land. It is more than probable that before this time both Gen. Loring and Gen. Jackson have advanced upon Gen. Rosecrans upon one side, while Gen. Lee and Gen. Floyd have attacked him upon the other.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Heterogeneous Mass-Organization of the Legislature-The Southern Rights Members Elect to go over the Dam-No Impeachment-The Governor's Message. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

STATE CAPITOL FRANKFORF, KY, Sept. 2, '61. Editors Louisville Courier: The Louis-ville and Frankfort rail road brought me safely this morning to the Capital cay, and safely this morning to the Capital cay, and in due time dumped me out at the depot among a heterogeneous mass of politicians, members of the Legislature and office seekers generally. I hastly soize the present opportunity to, once more make my correspondential bow to my many friends among the readers of the Courier, and to promise them, as a faithful sentinel on the promise them, as a faithful sentinel on the watch towers of liberty, in the fear of God alone, an impartial and correct report of the proceedings of the present Legislature. No session of the Legislature of Ken-tucky, held in this place, ever occupied

attention or interest among citizens of this Commonwealth, inasmuch as the future weal or woe, the peace, Safety and happiness of the State depends in a great measure upon the prudence, sagacity and patriotism of her Representatives here. May God in his Providence so imbue their hearts with wisdom as to aver, the column hearts with wisdom as to avert the calamities of civil war, that so imminently

Both Houses of the Legislature met in their respective chambers to day at 12 M., precisely, and were called to order by their clerks. In the Senate, Messrs. Jas. Speed, H. Authony, Robinson, Garrard, Reed, M. P. Marsshall, Grier and Chiles, in regard to whose seats there being no con-test, were sworn in and admitted to seats. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to whom should be referred the claims of all Senators elect, whose scats are in controversy, and then the Senate ad-journed till to morrow. I presume the committee will be able to make their report tomorrow morning. It will be remembered that under the Apportionment law of 1860, twenty-seven Senators have been elected, which added to the nineteen who hold over, make forty-six, which is eight more than the Constitution allows. There is an exthe Constitution allows. There is an exceedingly knotty question contained in this matter, and it is difficult to determine its final disposition. The Unionists having a large majority in their navor, will decide it of course to suit their own notions of the Constitution. I predict that Messrs. Grover, of Owen, and Burns, of Floyd, being the only State Rights members elected, will go over the dam, certain. Some little time will doubtless be spent in the consideration of this hu-iness. to-morrow

consideration of this business, to morrow. In the House the members elect present were sworn in and took their seats. Wherewere sworn in and took their seats. Where-upon Messrs. R. A. Buckner, of Fayette, and John S. Barlow were put in nomina-tion for the office of Speaker. The first bollot stood: Buckner, 73; Barlow, 20. Judge Buckner was declared duly elected Speaker, and, being escorted to the chair, addressed the House in an appropriate speech.

The vote for Clerk stood : W. T. Samuels, 74; Clinton McClarty, 21. For Door-keeper—Anderson Gray, 75; John S. Helms For Sergeant-at-Arms-J. L. Smedley without opposition. For Assistant Clerk— Jas. B. Lyne, 75; Sam. C. sayers, 21. The officers elect were then duly qualified, and entered upon the discarge of the duties of

A committee was appointed to inform the Senate of the organization of the House, and also to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and express their readiness to receive any communication he may desire to make, prior to the return of which the House adjourned.

The Governor's Message has not yet been printed, and will not be sent in until the Senate shall have been cremized. No one

Senate shall have been organized. No one can speak in regard to the policy contained in that document. In looking over the House and the Senate this morning I was forcibly struck with the fine looking appearance of the members. I have not mingled among the members sufficiently yet. gled among the members sufficiently yet to find out their views in regard to State policy, but I have learned enough to know that no attempt will be made to impeach the Governor, as the public have been hitherto lead to suppose. I am constrained a believe at present that a product of the Governor, as the public have been hithertolead to suppose. I am constrained to believe at present that a prudent and discreet course will be pursued by our leg-islators. I shall be able to speak more ful-ly on these matters to-morrow.

MARSHALL DISORGANIZED REGIMENTS -- Under this head, the New York Express says that such regiments as the 21 Fire Zouaves. who left New York on Friday afternoon, can be of no service whatever in the grand

army: A large portion of them were druck, and the scenes that occurred among them were of the most disgraceful character.—
The Colonel ignored the rights of his officers and but the constitution of the control of the contr The Colonel ignored the rights of his offi-cers and put the question of his leadership to the votes of his men. His officers then rushed on him with curses and drawn swords, while the men cheered the Col-onel. Some of the officers cried with rage and were treated to groans. A United States officer remonstrated with them and was driven off several swords heir lines. was driven off, several swords being lung-ed at him. The men wished to "thrash" their officers, and the officers "to have it out at once."

The Express adds:

The Express adds:

The 2d Fire Zouaves will do very little to redeem the credit of New York city or the New York Fire Department, so badly damaged by the 1st regiment of that name. A spirit of insubordination seems to prevail in more than one corps preparing for the battle field. One officer reported to the mustering Colonel on Friday that he had ninety men on his roll, but that eighty of them were in a state of mutiny, and that he could not produce them to be musthat he could not produce them to be mus-tered without the aid of force! What a spectacle this is!

The Memphis Avalanche, of Saturday, has this notice of a "babe's battery from Arkansas :

"Babe's Battery."—In Col. Grant's regiment, a portion of which arrived here yesterday, is a gentleman named Preston Taylor. If we except the fact that Mr. Taylor is six feet three inches in height, there would be nothing remarkable in his appearance, but for the immense gun he carries. Judge Hill's "cie, hant gun," for the Heavy Guards, would bear no comparison, a his niece of orden nee. It is five "BABE'S BATTERY."-In Col. Grant's Virginia, by that of the Governor of the new State, and probably by the imposition of very heavy burdeau apon all the Union people of that part of the country. The Rebels will then scize upon the western part of the Bailmore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg to Cumberland, and fortify all the important points in Western Virginia. If they do this, it will protact the war indefininitely. That they are energetically moving in that direction will be evident from the following facts:

Immediately after the battle of Bull Rur, Gen. Lee was sent by the Confederate War Department on a secret expedition into feet eleven and a half inches in length, and carries a ball about two inches in diameter. On account of his size Mr. Taylor is familiarly called "Babe" by his comrades, and the term "Babe's Battery" is applied to his gun. One of our citizens, on seeing the mammoth weapon, made its possessor a present of a bag of buckshot, and Mr. Taylor says he will "seatter them" in the right place. right place.

Marine Hospital-Monthly Report. LOUISVILLE, September 2d, 1861. Report of patients accommodated in the consville Marine Hospital for the month

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.] FRANKFORT, Sept. 2, 1861. SENATE. The Senate was called to order by J. C.

Wickliffe, E-q, late Clerk.

The following Senitors, about whose seats there is no contest, were then sworn in: T. T. Garrard, Win. Anthony, Wal er Chiles, W. B. Read, M. P. Marshall, W. C. Grier, and Jas. F. Robinson. The following committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the contested seats of the other Schators: M. P. Marsuall, Read, Alexander, Chambers and

hea. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by CLINT. McCLARTY, Clerk of the last House. The oath having been administered to

the members, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Messrs. BUCKNER, of Fayette, and
BARLOW, of Barren, were put in nomination, and the vote being taken, resulted as follows:

For Mr. BUCKNER..... 78 Mr. BARLOW..... The SPEAKER elect, upon being con lucted to the Chair, addressed the House returning thanks for the honor conferred mr. SAMUELS was elected Clerk over Mr. McCLARTY, the old Clerk, by a vote of 7

to 21.

Mr. Anderson Gray, of Grayson, was elected Door-keeper, over Mr. John M. Helms, of Franklin, by a vote of 75 to 19.

John L. Smedley, of Mercer county, was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

James B. Lyne, of Henderson, was elected Assistant Clerk, over Sam. C. Sayers, of Franklin county, by a vote of 75 to 21.

The rules of the last House were adopted as the rules of this session. s the rules of this session. A committee was appointed to inform the Senate of the organization of the

House, and to wait upon the Governor.

A motion was made and adopted requesting the resident ministers of Frankfort to open the House with prayer. And then the House adjourned. Yours, truly, REPORTER.

Reparation for Mob Violoence. The Wayne County (O.) Democrat, in peaking of the destruction of the Stark County (O.) Democrat by mob violence,

"Since the mob, we understand that the City Council of Canton have appropri-ated \$3,000 to Mr. M'Gregor for the loss

The best photographs of Beauregard Davis and Lee, are at Elrod's, No. 409 Main street. aug27 dtf

"Woman is at the bottom of all mischief." "Yes," said Fep, "and when I used to get into mischief my mother used to be at the bottom of me pretty quick."

MARRIED.

In th's city, on the 2d inst. Thos. D. McAllistz of this city, to Miss Mary E. Lappler, of Cwensboo, Ky. 12 Jwensboro papers please copy.

DIED,

In Franklin county. Ky, on the Sist August, Dr G. MITCHELL, late of this city, in the 46th year fhis age.

The funeral will take place on this morn ing, Sept. 3d, at 19 o'clock, from the residence of his sen-in-law, Capt. F. C. Henry, on Broad way, between First and Second. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully Memphis (Tenn.,) and Mississippi papers please copy.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel 25 CASES FIRST-CLASS MEN'S KIP AND FINE WAX BROGANS: DO EXTRA HEAVY GRAIN RIDING BOOTS: DO HEAVY KIP AND % DO;

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FALL AND WINTER BOOTS; LADIES' AND MISSES' LEATHER BOOTS AND GAITERS; BLACK LASTING AT AUCTION:

ON TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, SEPTEMBER
34. commencing at 10 o'clock.
127 Shoe buvers will find this a choice lot of first class Goods, manufactured expressly for private sales.

sales.
Immediately after the sale of Boots and Shoes, an invoice of Bleached Cotton and other Stapic Dry Goods will be sold also the balance of a country Retail Stock.

Terms cash.

3. G. HENRY & CO., au3l d3.

Auctioneers. BY C. C. SPENCER.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF FRESH GROCE-CERIES, AND A DAMAGED GROCERY STOCK AT AUTTION. AT AUTTION.

10 O'clock, we will sell at Auction rooms, No. 520 Main street, a varied assetment of fresh and prime froceries, consisting of Mac-er-l in whole, %, and % bois and kitts; German, Castie, and Faucy Soaps. Cream Tsr er; Virg nia and Kentucky Tobacco; Havana Cigars. Glas ware and other article. Also the remaining stock of a reall stock of a Family Retail Grocery estad shment, damased by fice on the night of the 24th August.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

CONFECTIONARY, STOCK AND FIXTURES, A AUCTION. AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 4th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Connectionary store, corner of Jefferson and Second streets, the entire stock therein con ained, consisting of Snelving, Counters, Gas Mixtu es, Show Caser, Candies Liquors, preserved Fruits, Plokels, Cake and Confeotionary, Moul's, &c., with all other articles, used and kept in a Connectionary estab ishment,

Terms at saie.

C. C. SPENCER, 82 dis Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTHCHILD

On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 217. South side.
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity. that the bas opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
fill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
GOOD at a traction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock
and in the evening from 7 until 16 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Ossh advanced on consistments.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come forward and settie, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

MS dif

FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops. Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earth enware. Kentucky Class Works, Jars, Cork

Stoppers.

WE have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers as who intend to sell them of at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been tried successfully, esso claib; the first mentioned (for which we are the excu live agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders ad irressed to us shall receive ou prompt attention WALTON & BARRET.

Jet2dom WALTON & BARRET.

Jet2dom 486 Main street Lonisville, Ey. Stoppers.

Cloud Hotel, Second and Jefferson streets, JAMES & VAN LYONS,

PROPRIETORS, (FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) THE undersigned would respect by inform their old patrons and the public generall. that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast carner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many ew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times. times. "ST CLOUD" is entrally located being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom house and L. & F. R. R. Detot, and the proprieto s datte themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

JAS. & VAN LYONS.

S. B. M'GILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF

PIPES, &C., o. 807 Green street, between Third a d Fourth
(Courier Buildings.)

A LARGE assortment of the best brands of GIGARS AND TOBACCO kep constantly on
fablish 3dd lists River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 3 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisement

ARRIVALS, September 2. Commercial. Henderson Hetty Gillmore, Evansy

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES. Superior. Cin; Trio, Kyr; Commercial, Henderson Hetty Gilmore, Evaney:

THE RIVER was falling rether faster yes-terday, with some 4 feet 7 inches water in the canal, by the mark, in the evening.— The weather continues dry and warm, al-The weather continues dry and warm, almost too warm for comfort.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, the river was falling steadily. It was also falling at Pittsburg, with over 4 feet water in the channel.

The Mississippi, at St. Louis, was redeparted for the Ohio.

The Cincinnati papers report the departure of the Poland from that port for Evans-

THE CAPTAIN'S ASSOCIATION .- At a meet ing of the Steamboat Captain's Associa-tion, held yesterday morning, the following members were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year: Edward T. Sturgeon, Charles H. Meckin, William Underwood, Frank Carter, J. H. Bunce, B. C. Levi, and

E. W. Benedict.
The Memph's Avalanche, of Saturday, has these items of river news; day, has these items of river news;
The Ohio Belle and Cambridge, from White river, with seven companies of Col. Gantt's regiment, will arrive to-day.
The river opposite this point was nearly stationary. White sud Arkansas are rising rapidly. Fears of an overflow are entertained in the White river region.
We conversed last evening with Mr. James Roland, an old river man, and well known in this section, who has just accomplished a successful secession movement f om St. Louis—He informs us that on Saturday last Fremont's body guard, composed entirely of boatmen,

He informs us that on Saturday last Fremont's body guard, composed entirely of boatmen, and all picked men, left the city for purpose of drilling. They were expected back next day, but up to Wednesday last they had not arrived, and it was believed that they preferred to execute their maneuvers under Gen. Hardee, and they had succeeded in joining him. They were splendidly armed and mounted, and as to other method of "evacuating" that Lincolngoverned city presented itself they chose to desert.

The Diligent, in charge of Captain Cobb, is the packet this aftersoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way landings. She starts at three o'clock from the Portland wharf, and will take freight and assengers to all way places.

The New Orleans boatmen held a meeting at the Captaios' Association Rooms on the 29th ult., and adopted strong reso-lutions, giving a preference at all times to Southern men, and indorsing the late meetings in Memphis and Faducah.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER Embracing only the Leading Artic'ss Import.

CINCINNATI— Per steamer Superior— 76 bbls sugar, Allen, Moore & Haden—50 bbls of whisky, Schrodt & Laval—8 pieces iron, Lonis-ville Rolling Mill—36 boxes tin, JG Baxter—60 bbls whisky, John Snyder & Co—32 bbls whis-ky, Dorn & Hughes—29 casks bacon, 43 packa-ges butter, 36 boxes boots and shoes, 25 hhds tobacco, 93 packages studries, consignees— HENDERSON—Per steamer Commercial tobacco, 35 packages sunaries, consignees—
HENDERSON—Per steamer Commercial—
80 hhds tobacco, Spratt, Bourn & co—10 do do
Buckles & co—10 do, Warren—12 hhds tobacco
Glover & Co—11 do, F. S. J. Ronald—11 bag
wheat, Sachs & Bro—25 bbls oil, D. H. Cowa
—1 bbls whisky, E D Whipp—s395 bags wheat
Brandeis & Crawford—219_bbls apples, 13 roll
leather, Mailboat—66 bags wheat, consignees—
186 do, Smith, & Smyser—

186 do, Smith, & Smyser—
EVANSVILLE—Fer steamer Hetty Gilmore—482 bags wheat, for Brandeis & Crawford—16 bales sheetings, 5 bags ginseng, Lichten & co—225 bags wheat. 28 bbls apples, Mailboat—18 bags wheat, Barker, 4 hlds tobacco, for Spratt, Bourn & Co—5 bbls apples. Wm Sowders—1 bl peaches; sundries, consignees—

A TABLE OF IMPORTS PER RIVER

Baeon, casks	741 Sugar, bbls	1002
Bagging, pieces	-Sugar, boxes	
Rope, colls	-Staves	-
Twine, bales	30 Laths	-
Hemp, bales	-Lead, pigs	
Cotton, bales	- Lead, White, kegs	349
Cotton Yarns, bags	443 Tin, boxes	877
Cotton Batting, bale	100 Molasses, bbls	20
Candles, imp., bxes	63 Molasses, 1/2 bbls	
Cheese, boxes	135 Shot, bags	-
Coffee, bags	3668 Tar, bbls	_
Coal. bushels	- Tar, kegs	_
Dry Goods, boxes	\$142 Tobacco, hhds	1344
Drugs, pkgs	175 Tobacco, boxes	125
Wheat, bags	8.50 Tobacco, bales	8
Corn, bags	510 Turpentine, bbis	-
Oats, bags	-Liquors, bbls	95
Lard, bbls	- Liquors, boxes	83
Lard, kegs	-Oakum, bales	
Hogs, head	279 Mackerel, bbls	_
Glass, boxes	15. Mackerel, pkgs	42
Crates and casks	- Salt, Kan. & O, pkgs	500
Hay, bales	20 Salt. T. I.	
Hides, bundles	- Salt, Liverpool, "	
Flour, bbls	17 Tea, 1/4 chests	17
Whisky, bbls	6296-Tea. pkgs	15
Nails, kegs	100. Wool, bags	17
Iron, pieces	909 Pork, bbls	26
Iron, bundles	23 Spice, pkgs	10
Pig Iron, tons	65 Rice, tierces	-
Paper, bundles	7:97 Rosin, bbls	_
Seed, Flax, pkgs	- Pitch, bbls	=
Seed, Clover, pkg	Shi Meal hags	_
Shingles	1600 Bran & Shorts, bgs.	
Sugar, hhds	2:	

Steamboats.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN DERSON. The BERSON.

The oplendid new U. S. Mall steamer Star GREY KAGIE. Capt. Donnaily, will leave as above. Wedn aday, 4th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M, positively from
Portiand wharf.
For freight or passage, having superior accommoations apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN. Agent,
No. 37 Wall street.

REGULAR PACKET - FOR MADISON CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER

The freight and passenger steamer TRIO. Capt. Joo. A. Dickinson. Will leave Lo isvelle every Monday and Wednesday, at 10'clock P. M. for Mad so and Carroliton, and ever. Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madison, Carr liten, Cedar Lock, Kentu: xy River, and intermediate landins.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trade.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master, Will leave as above at 10 clock jy5dtf

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid passenger steamers ACOB

RTRADER and TELE.

GRAPH No. 3 will leave for

CINCINNATY EVERY MORNING
At 13 o'clock, which insures the making of the so
clock morning connections by Railroad from Oil
clamail to the North and East.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

To freight or passage apply on board or to

To freight or passage apply on board or to

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To freight or passage apply on board or to U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

NOTICE. THE univaled steamers CHARLEY
THE univaled steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2
THE univaled steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2
The steam of the steam of the steam of the season to do all kinds of towing te
any point above or below the Falls, at the most
reasonable rates. Being in oharge of experienced
bostmen, they will be shie to impart satisfaction
to all who may wish to engage their services.
All orders left at the clothing store of Ben.
Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will
meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE, Captain.

P. 8. All tewing done at the risk of owners. 626 day

CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market. GREEN SEA TURTLE.
OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. PROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAR

CAULIFLOWER. MUSHROOMS, &c., &c. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-9 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PEB PERSON. W. A. OLARK, Proprietor. myl4 dtf ABNER COOPER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Butter, Cheese and Produce, 145 FOURTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER
193- LOUISVILLE. KY. LAW CARD. JOHN JONES, Jr.,

A TTORNEY AT LAW. Court Place. Louisville Ey, will give prompt attention to Legal business in the Courts of Louisville. and the Court of Appeals. deol3 dw Kentucky CREAM CHEESE—Made by. "Mar-khall: just received and for sale by WICE9 a CO,

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

Sequestration Bil Passed.

\$300,000 000 Subject to its Action.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COURIER.]

Commissioners to Adjudge Claims.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2, 1861.

Our special dispatches from Richmond of to-day say Congress passed a retaliatory aw, and it has been approved by the President. It is retrospective in its operation to the 21st of May, and sequesters all the property owned by enemies in the Confederate States, except stocks, Confederate and State. It differs from a confiscation bill, only in holding the property of enemies for particular ends, subject to claims for indemnity and the future disposition of the Government. It is estimated by members of Congress that property to the amount of three hundred million dollars will be subject to the provisions of this bill, fifty million of which is in the city of New Orleans alone. It is made the duty of every citizen to give information to agents controlling the property of enemies, and a failure to give such informa tion subjects parties to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment one month Each Confederate judge is authorized to appoint a receiver in each section of his district. The President is authorized to appoint three Commissioners to hold a court at the seat of Government, to hear and adjudge claims under this act. Col-Daniel Ruggles is promoted to Brigadier-General, and asssigned duty at Pensacola Congress adopted a resolution providing for supplying troops with fresh bread and provisions, and allowing rations to chap-

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES.]

UNION AND AMERICAN.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS 20 C. S. VESSELS SEIZED

A Fight at Boone C. H.

LINCOLNITES BURN IT OPERATIONS ON THE POTOMAC.

ANOTHER FIGHT. FEDERALS WHIPPED

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Preparing for a Fight. Seizure of Vessels-Rumors.

New York, Sept. 2—Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized 20 vessels owned wholly or in part by rebels, including 8 ships and 7 barks. Others will be seized to day. The value of the vessels seized is over 200,000

The Commercial's special states, that it is reported that there were several thousand rebels in the vicinity of Acquia Creek. Washington is full of rumors of an advance by the rebels, some even stating that they had crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry.
Pickets Close to Each Other.

The Post's special says that the pickets of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac. The Rebels had a dress parade this morning on Munson's Hill. Their artillery is not yet mounted.
Mr. Carlisle, Assistant District Attorney

of the District of Columbia, an intimate friend of Mayor Burret, resigned to-day.—Six thousand Confederates at Fairfax. [Commercial's Dispat ch.] Our seouts report six Rebel regiments at Fairiax, and six more further North. Seizure of Vessels.

Eight more vessels were seized by the surveyor to-day, including the steamer Marson, and the ship Trumbull. The latter was loaded and ready to sall for Ant-

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2d — Secretaries Seward and Cameron having returned, At-torney General Bates is the only member of the Cabinet out of the city. During the past week reports have been prevalent here and elsewhere, based on alleged pri-vate accounts, of disasters to Gen, Resevate accounts, of disasters to Gen. Rese cran's command, but it is certain that the War Department has no such information. The National Loan.

Secretary Chase has issued a patriotic appeal to the citizens of the United States in behalf of the national loan.

Minister Adams writes that he does not think the British Government contemplates and the state of particular and the state of the state

plates any charge of position so long as the blockade is continued.

It appears that Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, left here for Kentucky, at the urgent invitation of the leading man of that State, and will probably deliver an address at Lexington on the issues of the day.

Fight in Western Virginia, WHEELING, Sept. 2.—The Secessionis's enoughed at Worthington, Marion count, 400 in number, were attacked by Colonel Crossman of General Kelly's staff, with two companies of the United States troops, a little at er day-light this morning. The Secessionists were too strong for him and he was obliged to fall head with the least ne was obliged to fall back with the loss of two men,
The expedition from here last night had not reached the scene of action at our la

Two pieces of artillery were sent to Crossman's relief from Clarksburg to-day. He reports that he can hold the enemy in check until reinforced.

Fight in Virginia.

Gallifolis, Sept. 2—A fight took place yesterday at Boone Court House, Va., between the Rebels and three companies of Federal troops, which resulted in the rout of the Rebels, with a loss of 30 killed, a large number wounded, and 40 prisoners. None were killed on the Federal side, but six were wounded. Our men burned the town. Hon. David Wilmot Convalescent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2—The report that the Hon. David Wilmot was hopelessly ill is incorrect. A letter from him, dated August 30th, says that he is much

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 2.—Gen. Prestiss' Staff arrived at Cape Girardeau Sunday afternoon. His army encamped at Jackson, ten miles west. No secession camps were found between Ironton and Jackson. General Grant supercedes Gen. Prentiss, who has tendered his resignation. Jeff. Thompson yesterday took \$100,000 from the Bank of Charleston, Missouri.

Kentucky Legislature. FRANKPORT, Sept. 2—The House was organized to-day by the election of R. A. Buckner, of Fayette, Speaker, W. T. Samuels, of Hardin, Clerk; James B Lyne, of Henderson, Assistant Clerk, and John S. Smedley, of Mercer, Sergeant at-Arms. From St. Louis,

ST. Louis, Sep. 2—The Democrat has advices direct from Gen. Thompson's camp at Benion, Scott country, to the effect that all the rebel baggage at that and other points is being hastily removed to New Madrid, and that Thompson and Hardee's firees would endeavor to effect a junction, and fall back on Sickston, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton ra Iroad, where it is supposed they would make a stand, and supposed they would make a stand, and give Gen. Prentiss battle. The combined forces of Thompson's, Hardee's and Pillow's forces is estimated at thirty thousand

Reports we e eur nt yesterday and today, that General Prentiss had surprised a curp of Missouri rebels near Bomfield in Stoddard county and taken 850 prisone 8 hou. Bring a gus, but they need co

i ma ton
I rivate dispatches announce that Pro7 st. M. s al McKinstry had been promoted
7 a B I adder Generalshep.

Prince Napoleon in Chicago CHICAGO, Sept. 2d.— Prince Napoleon and suite arrived and took two rooms at the Fremont House this evening.

They go from here to St. Louis on Wed-

Legal Robbery.

Boston, Sept. 2.—Two banks, principally owned in Charleston, S. C., were seiz d by the Surveyor of this port to-day, under the confiscation act.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET.

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters. SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! VENISON: GROUSE:

A ND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA.
SON, received daily by express.
aul6 dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprieter. COAL! COAL! HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at vetail, and at the lowest market price, best quality. PITTBEURG COAL. Also, BRACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates.

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, and dt' Third street, near corner of Main.

HOUSEREEPRS' EMPORIUM. P. M. JONES. Manufacturer and Dealer in STOVES AND TINWARE,
PATENT REFRIGERATORS,
Water Coolers, Bath Tubs

Housekeeping Articles Generally.
NO. 77 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors a ove National Hotel, LOUISVILLE. KY Louisville and Nashville

Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME. ON and after Sunday, July 21, 1861, trains leave Louisville as follows: The Mail Train stops at a litations on the Main Stem north of Bowling Green, and at all stations on the Mennphis Branch, connecting at State Line with the Nashville and Kentacky Rathroad, arriving at Nashville the same evening. Also, connecting with the Mennphis Clarksville & Louisville Railroad for Clarksville, Humboldt, Memphis and New Orleans.

The 5:00 P. M. frain will not connect at Lebanon had dif JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't. Jewelry Store--Fine Watches. UNDER the National Hotel. The under signed invites the attention of his friends and the public to his choice assortmentfor every describable article, including the following, all of which are offered on accommodating terms: Fashionable jewelry: Coral. Cameo. Pear, Diamond, Jet. Miniature, &z.; Chains, Lockets, Rings, &c.; English, Swiss, and American Gold and Silver Watches, fine Spectacles, Optic Glasses. Surveyors' Compasses. Wacchmakers' Materials: Manufacturer of Silverware; repairing in every department.

TGENE MICHOT.

iy27dtf

Main street.



NEW SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE WARRENTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET. ELIAS Hows, Jr., and S. H. Ropan's Combine Patents.

Straight Line Movements, Original Transverse Straight Line Movements, Original Transverse Stuttle, and Periphery Clamp Feed Wheel.

THESE SEWING MACHINES combine the most recent improvements, are nearly noiseless when in operation, run with the greatest ease and rapidity, and are better adapted for general purposes and family use than any other. They are not liable to get out of order, are exceedingly simple, and are made expressly for real practical utility; they do every variety of sewing, from the finest woven tissue to the heaviest woolen goods, both tailering and fine leather work. Any person may learn to operate them in a very short time.

The great difficulty with all other old style machinery is too much complication, requiring so much constant adjustment, and such an amount of mechanical skill and ingenuity to use them to advantage as to render them of little comparative value.

But the Sewing Machines manufactured by

vantage as to render them of little comparative value.

But the Sewing Machines manufactured by Greenman & True are not liable to these objections, as any person, on even a moment's examination, will readily discover. They will do more and better work than any other machine ever offered to the public, making the most beau 'ful lock-strtch, alike on both sides. Send for an off hand specimen of sewing upon any material you wish, and you will then see home its done.

EST AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Please address or call on Please address or call on T. JOHNSTON, Main street, my24 dtf 2 doorsabove Third, Louisville, Ky.

THE GOOD TIME HAS COME GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices!

A GROVER & BAKER NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! LEGAL AND GENUINE FOR 40 DOLLARS It is now within the reach of all, and will delight thousands of families throughout the land. The only Company that manufactures the two va-rieties of Machines, Double-Lock and Shuttle Stitch.

As the Patent under which these celebrated Machines are made, have now, after long contest, been fully sustained by the Courts and Patent Office, and as the Company anticipate, in line to come, an exemption from the beavy expenses of litigation they prepose to give the public the benefit of this hammlity, and have accordingly reduced the prices of their Machines from Ten to Vifteen Dollars on each Machine. Call and see them. Dollars on each Machine from Ten to Vifteen Dollars on each Machine for Tailors' use, which is acknowledged to be superior to any of its kind in the market. Price, Fity Dollars.

C. T. BARBER, Agent, No. 262 Fourth 4t, bet. Market and Jefferson,

No. 202 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, COAL. COAL. THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a choice lot of PITTSBURGH COAL, together with all other kinds kept in this market, to which they would invite the attention of buyers. Having had long experience in the business, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction in every particular. We ask a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as an increase of new castowers. Our office is on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on Water and First streets.

BOWSER & FULTS.

RICH ARDSON'S DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c. CONSUMERS of Richardson,s Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods should see the thearticles they purchase are se the full name of the firm.

Le full name of the firm.

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden As a guarantee of the acundness and durability the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary at large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after acasen, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the jujury thus inflicted on the American consume; and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods with not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. Bullocke & J. B. Locke, 10 dly Agents, 34 Reade street, New York.

all div Ascuts. 34 Reade street. Naw York.

CODA ASB—50 casks Ku tz's Soda Ash, 84 % cent
Subsensite, in store and for calc by
TYLER & MARTIN.

THER & MARTIN.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, L MONDAY Sept. 2.

The mooth of September opens without mything new to report in commercial or financial circles. The demand for the various articles of trade his been limited. and little or nothing has been done outside of the home trade. The means of ship-ping are so limited that parties at a dishave no guarantee of making shipments. The receipts of wheat have been fair, and about equal to the demand, and we have no change to note in quetarions, the sales to-day being made at 60@75c for red and white. Corn and outs are unchanged, with but little doing. In money matters we have no charge to note.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 260 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 75; 300 bushels wheat at 60@75c; 300 bushels outs from wagon,

at 186020c. New York. Sales of 100 bbls at 144c. POTATORS—Sales of 100 bbls at 15c. Sheetings—Sales of 50 bales at 114@

SHORTS—Sales 10 tons at \$9. COTTON YARNS—Small sales at 11, 12, and 13c.
GROCKRIES—Sales of 40 hhds. of sugar at 8½(@9½c; 19 bols wolusses at 35c; 163 sacks coffee at 16@16½c.
CHESSE—Sales of 250 boxes at 6@6½c for W. R., and 7c for Humburg.
BUTTER—Sales of 500 lbs at 15@17c. and 13c.

APPLES Sales of 1:0 obis at \$1@1 75.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS. NEW YORK, Sept. 2-F. M.

Cotton—prices are rapidly advancing with an ctive inquiry, sales of 4 500 bales at 21/25 for aidding uplands.

Flour—the market for State and western are

Flour—the market for State and western are rather more steady, but prices generally without decided change a maderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales of 14,600 t bis at \$4 25@4 20 for super State, \$4 55@4 65 extra state, \$4 25@4 20 for super western, and \$4 .0@4 00 for common to medium extra western. Whisks—maket continues without material change; sales at 0 bis at 176.

Grain—Wheat is reported a 5hade firmer—sales 46.0% bushels five axis club at \$1.04, 16,200 bushels white western at \$2.124, 16,200 bushels white western at \$2.25 at 23 and 6,600 bushels made keatly. Briey dull at an address the state of the sales and steady. Briey dull at an adobsensis white western at \$1 30 30 123 — Rye quiet and steasy. B riey dull at an advance of about 1s with sales \$5,000 bushels at 45,250 Oats a little firmer, sales at \$6,234.

Provisions—Ports market du 1; sales of 200 bish at \$15 00 for mass. Total stack of new and od Sept. 1st. 51,62 biss; same one last month, 54,988; same date fast year, \$4,215 biss. Beef more active and firmer. Total stock of new and old Sept. 1st. 183; 17,904 pakes; saine time last month \$1,327; do last year, \$3,490.

Coffee firm—sales 1,500 cags Rio at 125,645. Rice quiet—sales 80 tierces at 64,674. Raw sugar very firm—prices fully \$4 higher with a moderate business doing—saies 575 hids at \$6,675 for Cuba at 65,675; for Porto Rico; 50 bxs Havana on private terms; 182 boxes Melado at \$45. Molasses firmer—sales 100 hids at 32 for Cuba Massevado; 33 for Porto Rico at 28,629; for Barbadoes. Tallow quiet—sales 20 hids of prime Eastern at \$5,4. Hops quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2-P. E. CINCINATI, Sept. 2-r. L.

Flour unchanged and quiet. The demand is but modera: e; superfine \$3 66@3 65, and ex11 \$3 75@3 85. White wheat 2@3t lower;—
red unchanged; sales 12,000 oushels, closing at 70@75 for prime to choice red, and 78@80 for prime to caoiee. White corn 28 and steady.—
Outs quiet at 22@24, the lat' er rate for old.—
Whisky 13 and in 2004 demand. Provisions—
unchanged. A good demand for lard at \$4 but nothing worthy of note doing in other articles. Groceries quiet and demand limited; sugars 73@32. Molasses 33@174. Coffee 14%4
@164.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2-P. M.

New York Bank Statement.

49 583 New York Stoc M arket. NEW YORK, Sept. 9 P. M. Second Board-Stocks were quiet and dull

second neara—stocks were quiet and dus but closed heavy: Clevel, & toteco '5% - Galen & Chicago 66%— N. Caroline 6's. 73% - Pacific Mail Co. 75%— Miss arri Sixes. 41% - Tencessee 68 ... 43% — Treasury 68, 2 y. 97%—

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2-P. M. Exchange quiet at % premium. Foreign Commercial. Per steamer North American.

Liverpool, Angust 22.

Sales of cotton for 3 days 50,000 bales, including 2,300 to speculators and exporters; market closing quiet and firm at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$.

Breadstuffs—Still have a declining tendency; market has been quiet with a decline of 2d in wheat and 6d in flour. Corn dull.

Provisions—Quiet.

Consols 91%@91% for money.

COOLING & BLUNDEN,

MADAME ROSENBAUGH, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,

ma when the nellent is the life of the lif madame is being the in ill size rearrantee to av-ation on all the events efore; whether you will lends, and trace lost pro-et connected with her ; e any one to obtain, as see. She haz also in he d 2003 Di Allos Di br

THE CELEBRATED SPANISH ASTROLOGIST, CLAIRVOYANTE. -AND-

FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 221 Main street. South side, between Brook and Floyd.

WOULD respectfully announce to the cliffscop of Louisville, that she has just arrived in the city, and can be consulted on all matters pertaining to Life, either Past Present, or Future, Tracing the lines of Life from page 1.

ing to Life, either Past Present, or Future, Tracing the lines of Life from infancy to old age, particularising each event in regard to Business Love, Marriage, Courtship, Losgee Law Matters, and Sickness of Relatives and Friends at a Distance.

The Madame will show her visitors a life-like reoresentation of their future husbands and wives. The Madame has a magic art, and can reconcile quarrels between men and wives or other people. She also has on hand a series of original paintings of her own fancy, which she whas been for many years getting up, which she will exhibit for a small compensation, with the Madame in her painting compensation, with the Madane in her painting costume at her own native land. j720 dtf

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This is the only route to Washington City. Passensors by this route can visit Baltimore. Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at the cost of a ticked to Bestor, ione, by other lines.

Through, lickets to the Eastern cities can be procured via Washington City at an additional charge of \$2. Time as quick and fare as low as by any other

the West.
J. H. SULLIVAN, General Western Agent.
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v. P. SMITH. Master of Transportation.
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lowing—
Increase in Loans
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A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be accommed dated with an excellent front room, and boarding with a private family, in a pleasant part of the man day.

Spring Wagons! Spring Wagons! MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND Have for sale several sizes of CHAMEERLAIN & CO. SCHENERLAIN & CO.

DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,
WOLLD most respectfully inform her friends and
patrons of Louisville, that she has located on
TENTH STREET, between Walnut and Chestnut sta,
her name is at the door—where she is ready to practice upon all standing diseases that flesh and blood
are heir to, such as Dyapepsia, Drospy, Liver Complaint, Fits, Blindness, Deafness, Affection of the
Spleen, Rheumatism and Paisy; and will warrant
cures in all cases of Cancers, Scrodia, Tetter, Ep
atpelra, Bandons and Corns, when the netlent is the
beyond the reach of medical she because the reach of medical she
Misdame R, being the first hardwist of the city,
will also guarantee to save use and correct inforsull also guarantee to save use and correct infor-

answer any questions.
Yes from ad cente to the fee Lactes and Gentle MADAME BARNUM.

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